

Quake Challenges Detection Methods

By Jay Matthews

PASADENA, California — A preliminary investigation of Thursday's earthquake indicates that it originated in a previously unknown extension of the Whittier Fault, raising questions about traditional methods of detecting dangerous earthquake zones.

Seismologists with the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Institute of Technology have concluded that the first, most severe shock occurred eight miles (13 kilometers) underground and more than one mile northwest of the mapped end of the fault. That end point is 12 miles east of downtown Los Angeles.

Several of the more than a dozen aftershocks have occurred as much as three miles north of the mapped line and at a depth that suggests a previously unknown fault difficult to detect with current instruments.

The existence of such hidden faults, which scientists say may be fairly common, "becomes a concern in terms of, for instance, siting nuclear power plants," said Lucile M. Jones, a federal seismologist.

The newly discovered fault dips at a 25-degree angle beneath the suburban area between Pasadena and Los Angeles.

A similar underground fault was discovered four years ago in the San Joaquin Valley after a 6.5-mag-

Aftershock Hits A Jittery L.A.

Washington Post Service

ALHAMBRA, California — A major aftershock from last week's earthquake joined Southern California's early Sunday morning, creating a short-lived wave of panic but not adding much to Thursday's \$80 million in damage.

Seismologists at the California Institute of Technology measured the 3:59 A.M. earthquake at magnitude 5.5 on the Richter scale.

They said it was centered seven miles (11 kilometers) beneath the eastern Los Angeles County communities of Alhambra and San Gabriel.

It was by far the largest of the aftershocks following Thursday's quake, which measured 6.1 on the scale.

The jolt knocked books off shelves and rattled windows.

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nitude earthquake devastated the downtown of Coalinga, California, where no serious quakes had been forecast.

Using techniques from the oil industry, scientists have begun to

See FAULT, Page 4



Apartment dwellers in Los Angeles decided that camping out was the wisest choice after Sunday morning's tremor.

Saudis Mobilized As Iran Flotilla Neared Oil Fields

By Patrick E. Tyler

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Saudi Arabia conducted a full military mobilization, including land troops, and sent an urgent warning to Iran that it was ready to "make a stand" against any attack after Iran launched about 60 armed speedboats against a Saudi offshore oil installation, according to a source in Washington familiar with U.S. military reports.

Saudi Arabia sent American-made fighter jets and at least two frigates to warn off the formation Saturday, which got within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of an offshore oil terminal at Khafji, near the Saudi border with Kuwait, sources in the Gulf and in Washington said.

There was no indication of shots having been exchanged. A source in Washington familiar with U.S. military reports of the incident said the Saudis conducted a full military mobilization, including land troops, and sent an urgent warning to Tehran that it was ready to "make a stand" against any attack on the oil field.

For the Iranians, the incident "was a test of whether the Saudis would stand or back off," a source in Washington said. While Saudi Arabia confronted the Iranian deployment, its denial of the maneuver undermined the great sensitivity among the Arab states of the region about any confrontation with Iran.

U.S. ships escorting Kuwaiti tankers south through the Gulf broke away from the convoy and steamed toward the area of the confrontation, according to press pool reports released by the Pentagon. They halted north of Bahrain and maintained a high state of readiness, the reports said.

Iran said Sunday it had conducted "limited scale" naval maneuvers in the northern Gulf during the weekend in part to meet the threat of "foreign forces in the region," according to Iran's state news agency.

The statement, broadcast over the Tehran radio, was the first acknowledgement of the apparent attempt to attack the offshore oil fields.

The Iranian explanation of the weekend's event was unusual because Iran in the past has always advertised in advance significant

naval maneuvers, including issuing warnings to ships and aircraft in the area. In this case, the assault forces were launched at night without any announcement.

The Iranian statement did not mention whether the naval exercises encountered any resistance from Saudi Arabian air or naval forces.

Most of the Iranian flotilla had retreated back to the Iranian side of the Gulf by dawn, but some Iranian vessels were believed to have stayed behind and were under surveillance by Saudi and U.S. warships.

Pentagon sources said U.S. intelligence sources had detected the massing of the Iranian gunboats

See GULF, Page 4

U.S., Canada Reach Free Trade Pact

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada, the world's two largest trading partners, beat a weekend deadline and reached an historic free trade agreement that will greatly reduce tariffs and other trade barriers.

Word that the two days of high-level talks held here had been successfully concluded came shortly before midnight on Saturday. Canada's finance minister, Michael Wilson, appeared at a window of the Treasury building and gave a thumbs-up sign to reporters waiting outside.

[Specifics of the pact, which must be approved by Congress and Canada's Parliament, were not immediately released. Kelly Walker, a spokesman at the U.S. Trade Representative's office, said that the officials were "dotting the i's and crossing the t's" on Sunday. United Press International reported from Washington.

[President Ronald Reagan hailed the accord and said that it "will provide enormous benefits for the United States" and "over time create thousands of jobs." The White House, which noted that the agreement would begin Jan. 2, 1988, said "the essential elements have been agreed to."

[In Ottawa, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney also said that agreement was reached on "major elements" of the plan.]

The negotiators beat by minutes a midnight deadline required by Congress to win its speedy, amendment-free confirmation of the pact. The agreement — a key element in the Reagan administration's trade policy — was considered vital for U.S.-Canadian relations. They have suffered over the past three years from a series of trade disputes and were expected to worsen without a trade agreement.

If the talks had failed, as it appeared they might as recently as Thursday night, businessmen from both countries predicted a rise of protectionism in the United States and Canada that could have shaken the world economy.

The pact would ease restrictions to trade in merchandise, services and investment between the two countries, which exchanged \$150 billion in trade during 1986. A major demand by the United States was believed to be the phasing out of tariffs between the two countries. Canadian tariffs are about twice as high as U.S. duties.

The talks were stalled on the thorny issue of meeting Canada's insistence on being exempt from U.S. laws against unfair trade. That was the main demand from Mr. Mulroney, who had made a free trade agreement the cornerstone of his economic policy.

But there was a storm of opposition. See TRADE, Page 9

U.S. to Give Managua Conditions for Forestalling Contra Aid

By Joel Brinkley

WASHINGTON — After weeks of debate over its Central American policy, the White House has settled on a list of demands the Nicaraguan government must accept to forestall a request to Congress for renewed military aid to anti-government rebels.

The list includes several conditions that are not a part of the peace agreement signed in Guatemala two months ago by five Central American presidents.

For one thing, Nicaragua would have to hold presidential elections well before those scheduled in 1990.

"New elections are the one thing the president feels very strongly about," a White House official said.

An administration official directly involved in Nicaraguan po-

licy said of the combined effect of the White House conditions: "The bottom line is, are the Sandinistas willing to have themselves voted out of power? Are they putting into place the conditions that could allow that to happen?"

The list has not been published or formally given to the Nicaraguans or to Congress. But White House officials explained it in interviews, and President Ronald Reagan has mentioned most of the demands in two recent speeches.

Mr. Reagan will "lay it out in more detail" in a speech to the Organization of American States on Wednesday, an official said. "He's going to say that the Guatemala plan does not protect our long-term security interests."

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Carlos Tunnerman, said his government had no intention of holding early elections

or meeting some of the other White House conditions, including another one said to be very important to Mr. Reagan, an immediate end to Cuban and Soviet-bloc military aid.

Early elections "are impossible to accept," the ambassador said in

an interview Friday. "We have a constitution that sets elections. It's incredible."

Mr. Tunnerman said Nicaragua would comply with the Guatemala plan by its Nov. 7 deadline but would not go further.

The administration does not in-

st that every one of its demands be fully met by Nov. 7, but "there must be substantial progress toward them," a senior official said. He acknowledged that no one really expected that to occur.

Officials said that if there were no such progress, the administra-

would wait until Nov. 7 to make its request. But on Friday an official said the plan was to make no request before then.

Although White House officials are not fully confident that they can convince Congress to renew aid to the insurgents, they say they have an array of political arguments that will swing votes their way.

Among them, an official said, is a question they will ask congressional Democrats: "Are you willing to be held hostage by Danny Ortega?"

Daniel Ortega Saavedra is the president of Nicaragua, and the official said members of Congress ought to think about "their own political futures" if they let support for the contras die only to find that Mr. Ortega "reneges on all his promises before the elections next fall."

Another official said, "People here are not chomping at the bit to make this a political issue, but the potential is there."

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'The bottom line is, are the Sandinistas willing to have themselves voted out of power?'

— A Reagan administration official

Kiosk

Kaunda's Son Died of AIDS

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — President Kenneth Kaunda revealed Sunday that his son had died of AIDS, and appealed to the international community to unite to combat acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Mr. Kaunda, asked about reports concerning the death in December of his son Masuzo, who was in his early 30s, said at a news conference: "There is nothing to hide." He added, "It does not need my son's death for me to appeal to the international community to treat the problem as a world problem."



Jean Anouilh, the French dramatist, died in Lausanne, Switzerland, at 77. Page 4.

GENERAL NEWS

Carlos Salinas de Gortari was named as the ruling party's candidate for president in Mexico, following election. Page 5.

SPORTS
Detroit beat Toronto 1-0, and won the American League East title. Page 13.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
OPEC's president said the cartel's crude oil production will be cut in September. Page 7.

MONDAY Q&A

Howard Karp, a currency trader, discusses the effect of industrial output's recent statement. Page 9.

Race Becoming Intense To Succeed Nakasone

Continuity of Policies Is a Certainty

By Clyde Haberman

TOKYO — Japan begins this week the formal process of choosing its next prime minister, arguably the most important position of dubious influence in the non-Communist world.

Two or three weeks of intense factional struggle will follow the official start of the campaign on Thursday, which technically is for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, or LDP.

As a practical matter, whoever wins will become prime minister and govern for at least the next two years. It will be a delicate period for Japan, one in which it is expected to come under mounting overseas pressure to play a more vigorous global role, especially to promote economic expansion.

Despite the importance of the party race, Japan is not going to march off suddenly in new directions, regardless of who wins. Judging from policy statements that they issued in the past few days, all three main contenders — Noboru Takeshita, 63, Shintaro Abe, 63, and Kiichi Miyazawa, 68 on Thursday — are likely to follow basic goals set by the incumbent, Yasuhiro Nakasone, and his predecessors.

"Since we are all operating within the greater framework of the LDP, there will be no major differences," said Mr. Takeshita, the party's secretary-general and a former finance minister. "I often say that it is a matter of methods, or of approach, or of nuances in the execution of policies."

Most political analysts regard Mr. Takeshita as the front-runner on the strength of raw numbers. His party faction, essentially a political machine, is by far the best positioned to put together a required majority of the 445 Liberal Democratic members of the Diet, or parliament, who ultimately elect the prime minister.

The new leader would take over at the end of Mr. Nakasone's term on Oct. 30. He took office in 1982, and last year, the LDP voted to allow party presidents a one-year extension of their normal limit of two, two-year terms.

Should Mr. Takeshita's strength crack — and many analysts think that it may — Mr. Abe, a former foreign minister, and Mr.

Miyazawa, the present finance minister, are poised to pick up the pieces.

To win, however, each man must form alliances among the party's six major factions and scattering of independents. There are many possible configurations, and the final shapes may not become clear until mid-month. The solution, in any event, will lie in effective back-room horse-trading, and a critical question will be where Mr. Nakasone throws his support.

Many experts believe that he favors Mr. Miyazawa as the most able candidate, but thus far the prime minister has kept his counsel.

"I'm not sure of Mr. Nakasone's final choice," said a member of parliament who belongs to his political faction. "The only thing I do know is that he wants influence, and the only way is to delay the decision for as long as possible. If you have a new president, all eyes will be on him, and Mr. Nakasone would be out of the spotlight."

There is a fourth contender, Susumu Nakai, a crusty 77-year-old party veteran who has become something of a political gadfly in the past few years. He is running mainly out of pique with Mr. Takeshita. Experts give him virtually no chance of winning, and many expect that lack of support will force him to drop out before the formal start of the campaign.

Whatever happens, one thing seems certain: For all of the candidates' position papers and rhetoric, issues will get short shift.

Except for catch phrases and points of emphasis, all three major contenders sound much alike, talking about the need to improve recently soured relations with the United States, to restructure the Japanese economy to make it less dependent on exports for growth and to recycle Japan's enormous trade surpluses to help less fortunate countries.

"You could argue that it really doesn't make much difference who the prime minister is," a Liberal Democratic member of parliament said.

But many political analysts sense that Japanese attitudes are changing.

Japan's economic dominance, they say, makes its political leader

See JAPAN, Page 4



Trempolino Wins \$650,000 Prix De l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris

The French owner Paul de Moussac, left, congratulating his horse Trempolino and the Irish jockey Pat Eddery on Sunday after Trempolino came from deep in the 11-horse field to win the

Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at the Longchamps racetrack in Paris. The 4-million-franc (\$650,000) purse is the richest in European racing. The favorite, Reference Point, came in eighth. Page 13.

London Hearts Know Where the Wild Goose Goes

By Howell Raines

LONDON — Autumn is settling over London, bringing all its familiar glories and one distinct surprise for any American with a homesick ear.

At this season, at dawn, in the heart of the city, it is possible to awaken to a sound so out of place, so distinctly resonant of other shores, that it seems at first to have leaked from a dream.

The sound goes like this: kronk, kronk. KRONK, kronk-kronk. KRONK! It is, unmistakably, the sound that Canada geese make as they tread the night air in their great annual migration.

At this time of year the Canada geese of North America are beating their way toward their ancestral haunts off Tangier Island, Maryland, or Lake Mattamuskeet, North Carolina.

As it happens, London is home to an exile population of these noble birds marooned in a vast city yet subject to the same timeless urge to fly under the October moon. So they travel each twilight and dawn in a truncated migratory circuit, from the water in Hyde Park to the lake in St. James's Park and back again, honking fervently to one another.

In London, such oddities almost always bear investigating. In this case, it takes little investigation to discover that the aristocrat of the American flyways is a much-despised bird here.

This being Britain, there is someone in charge of the matter — a civil servant responsible for every goose in central London. His name is Malcolm Kerr, and his mandate extends to all 42 species of waterfowl that live in the main royal parks: St. James's, Hyde, Kensington and Regent's.

As royal bird keeper of the Central London Parks, Mr. Kerr and his terrier, Stumpy, live a kind of Doctor Doolittle existence on Duck Island in St. James's lake. And when the call of the wild goose rings over London, Mr. Kerr knows the hardest part of his year is behind him.

In the spring and summer, he must see to the incubation and hatching of 41 species of exotic waterfowl. Sometimes the eggs come in such a rush that the incubators overflow, and he puts chicken hens atop the swan and goose eggs.

The 42d species represents an opposite problem.

"In themselves, they're quite a nice bird," he said of the Canada geese. "But they breed so well. We control them by taking their eggs away. Some nest in places we never find, though, and they rear up to 12 youngsters."

Egg snatching is a gentler method of population control than that used in the past, when up to 100 geese at a time were killed by injection. These mass executions were kept very quiet for fear of rousing the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The goose problem represents a royal hobby that ran amok. In 1660, the Russian ambassador gave King Charles II two pelicans and they were let loose in a swampy pond in St. James's Park.

Waterfowl collecting caught on throughout England. Nowadays, Mr. Kerr said, the Canada geese are accused of cropping the grass too short, crowding the native geese out of the nesting areas and taking space from more glamorous imports.

Life for the geese here is not unpleasant. But for an American of a certain age, to lie abed in this city and hear the geese passing over is to think of the Frankie Laine lyric, "My heart knows what the wild goose knows, and I must go where the wild goose goes."

In London, where the wild goose goes is ceaselessly back and forth in the two miles between Hyde Park and St. James's. And in the fall, when the Canadas are up in the dark air honking their old hymn to wanderlust, that seems a little sad.

Beijing Accuses 2 Foreigners Of Involvement in Tibet Riots

BEIJING — China accused two foreigners Sunday of involvement in the worst violence officially reported from Tibet in more than a decade, in which at least 6 persons were killed and 19 police officers seriously injured.

In its first detailed account of

noting Thursday in Tibet's capital, Lhasa, the People's Daily said the foreigners were in the crowd that burned down a police station and attacked the police with stones and bricks.

Foreign tourists who witnessed the riots said six persons were shot to death by the police. The witnesses described hand-to-hand fighting between the police and monks who had led a demonstration calling for independence from China.

One American tourist said nine persons had been shot to death: three monks, three Tibetan men, two women and a child.

The People's Daily did not identify the foreigners accused of involvement in the violence. The Foreign Ministry declined immediate comment on who they were and whether they had been detained.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing said it had asked China to confirm reports that two Americans had been arrested after the riot.

Communication links between Lhasa and Beijing remained cut Sunday. A curfew was in effect in Lhasa, with notices in hotels warning guests not to go out after 10 P.M.

Wednesday is the anniversary of the day Chinese soldiers entered Tibet in 1950, and there are fears of further separatist disturbances.

The People's Daily blamed the riots on people who attacked a police station where those accused of

leading an anti-Chinese demonstration were being detained. It said the crowd trapped 30 police officers inside the station, snatched a machine-gun from a policeman and attacked fire engines called to deal with vehicles set on fire by the demonstrators.

An Asian diplomat said the riots had come as a bitter blow to Beijing, which has poured money into Tibet since 1980, when the leadership admitted that previous Communist policies had not worked.

Roads, schools, hospitals and other facilities have been built and efforts made to promote Tibetan education and culture.

"The leadership must be wondering what has happened. If this should be the result of the new policy," the diplomat said.



Women and monks throwing stones at a police station in central Lhasa last week.

Japan Abandons Plan to Build Fighter

By John H. Cushman Jr.

WASHINGTON — Japan has abandoned its ambition to design and build a home-grown jet fighter for its armed forces. Instead, it will acquire a slightly modified U.S. aircraft, Defense Minister Yukio Kurihara has announced.

Yielding to persistent U.S. pressures, Mr. Kurihara on Friday told his U.S. counterpart, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, that Japan would use either General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 or McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s F-15 to fill an order for at least 100 aircraft that will have a value of several billion dollars. The plane will be largely built in Japan.

The decision to select an American plane represents the final reversal in Japan's long-held position that its aerospace industry had reached the point that it could de-

sign and build a modern fighter from scratch, or at least do the basic design work in a joint effort with U.S. companies.

At a private meeting in which Mr. Kurihara told Mr. Weinberger of Japan's decision, Mr. Weinberger "praised it as a decision that made sense for Japan," a U.S. official who attended the meeting said.

The question of the FSX, as the new airplane is called in Japan, has been a sticking point in the two nations' military and international trade relations, which are closely linked. In addition, the U.S. aerospace industry had interpreted Japan's intention to design a fighter as a thinly veiled attempt to build up a more competitive aircraft industry.

Weapons are one of the few products in which the United States has a substantial trade surplus with Japan, which does not export arms.

"This is a big-ticket item, carrying the potential of a multibillion-dollar shift in our trade balance with Japan," said Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri.

Mr. Danforth, whose state is home to McDonnell Douglas and to General Dynamics, is involved in writing trade legislation in Congress.

Although the two issues were not directly linked, pressure on Japan to buy a U.S. aircraft had mounted after disclosures that a Japanese concern, Toshiba Machine Co., had illegally diverted technology to the Soviet Union that could be used for making quieter submarine propellers. Members of Congress responded by threatening to impose trade sanctions against the company's parent, Toshiba Corp.

Mr. Kurihara also outlined for Mr. Weinberger a program of Japanese research that is meant to aid

the United States and Japan in detecting other nations' submarines. Japan also plans to build two specially designed twin-hulled ships and equip them with U.S. sonar gear for submarine hunting. The projects are expected to cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Even though the new plane is to be largely built in Japan, the economic benefits to the United States are expected to be substantial. A U.S. official said that, depending upon the terms of the contract, the Japanese decision can be expected to bring at least \$1 billion to U.S. companies and provide thousands of jobs for American workers.

Rebels See Key Battle In Angola

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

CUNJAMBA, Angola — Anti-Communist rebels have blunted a government offensive against their strongholds in southern Angola but are bracing for a larger assault that could determine the outcome of Angola's 12-year civil war, according to the guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr. Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is backed by the United States and South Africa, said his 8,000 guerrillas faced two columns of at least 18,200 Soviet-directed government troops along the vital Lomba River.

He predicted that before the rainy season begins in the next three weeks, "there will be thousands and thousands of bodies in the Lomba."

Mr. Savimbi spoke to reporters at front-line positions near the Lomba River and in a news conference at his bunker headquarters in Mavinga, 30 miles (50 kilometers) southeast of Cunjamba.

The expected battle would be decisive, he said, because the Angolans have committed their best troops to the two columns, backed by 150 tanks and more than 200 armored vehicles.

He said that UNITA was prepared to bring up reserves to match the Angolans' strength and that he was relying on U.S.-supplied anti-aircraft missiles to limit the effectiveness of air support from MIG23s and MIG21s piloted by Cubans and Angolans.

Mr. Savimbi said a "spectacular" battle took place Sept. 13 on the Lomba River when UNITA forces drove back two battalions of government troops.

Casualty figures given by his aides, however, suggested a battle of less ferocious proportions. The aides said that while three government battalions had been routed and three tanks destroyed, only 70 bodies of government soldiers had been counted, compared to 10 UNITA dead.

UNITA claims that since the first tentative probes of the dry season offensive began three months ago, 1,023 government troops have died while UNITA has lost 86 fighters. It also claims to have destroyed 56 tanks and shot down 11 government helicopters and three MIG fighters.

Two Soviet military personnel were killed and four injured in recent fighting, UNITA intelligence officers said. They offered no evidence to substantiate their claim.

Mr. Savimbi and his chief of staff, General Ben Bem, denied reports by the Angolan government that South African air and ground forces were involved in the fighting on UNITA's side.

South Africa's defense minister, General Magnus Malan, was quoted Saturday night by the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. as confirming that South Africa maintained a presence in southern Angola, though he did not explicitly say the forces had been used against Angolan troops in the offensive.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Dismantles a Chemical Bomb

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet military experts dismantled a 550-pound (250-kilogram) chemical bomb and destroyed its toxic agent Sunday in a demonstration for diplomats and military observers from 45 countries, Tass said.

The Soviet news agency said representatives of countries attending a Geneva disarmament conference and others invited by Soviet officials were taken to the military base at Shikhan, about 400 miles (650 kilometers) southeast of Moscow, for the demonstration.

One of the issues before the Geneva conference is a ban on chemical weapons. Soviet military officials said they took the observers to Shikhan to prove their good intentions. Tass identified the chemical agent in the bomb as sarin, a phosphorus compound used as a nerve gas.

Nigeria Said to Plan Ties to Israel

JERUSALEM (AP) — Nigeria plans to renew partial diplomatic ties with Israel within weeks, according to reports carried Sunday by the Israeli Army radio and the newspaper Davar.

Davar said that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian minister of external affairs, had agreed to restore diplomatic ties while they were attending the United Nations General Assembly session in New York last week. The paper is closely aligned with Mr. Peres's Labor Party. Nigeria broke relations with Israel after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Meanwhile, Mr. Peres told the cabinet Sunday that he had rejected a Soviet offer to establish limited diplomatic relations.

U.S. Terms on Satellite Satisfy Jakarta

JAKARTA (Reuters) — The United States has come up with additional funds to finance the launching of an Indonesian satellite after Jakarta threatened to transfer its business to the European space consortium ArianeSpace.

Indonesia will proceed with plans to have the United States launch its Palapa B-2R satellite because of new financing terms offered by the U.S. government's Export-Import Bank, Achmad Tahir, Indonesia's telecommunications minister, said Saturday. The launching is scheduled for October, 1990, he said.

Earlier last week, Mr. Tahir had said that Indonesia would switch the launching to ArianeSpace, which was offering more attractive financial terms and an earlier launching.

Compromise Offer in Fiji Reported

SUVA, Fiji (Reuters) — Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who led the coup in Fiji, has offered the deposed prime minister, Timoci Bavadra, a compromise that could achieve the aims of his coup without declaring Fiji a republic, political sources said Sunday.

Colonel Rabuka and Mr. Bavadra would meet later to discuss the proposals delivered to Mr. Bavadra at his home village on Saturday, sources close to the talks said. The two men could not be contacted from Suva, but in an interview with Radio Australia, Colonel Rabuka said he hoped the plan would be accepted Monday at a meeting of key figures in Fiji.

On Thursday, Colonel Rabuka revoked Fiji's Constitution for the second time in five months, declaring himself the head of state. He is seeking to ensure political supremacy for ethnic Fijians over Indians, who slightly outnumber them on Fiji. Fiji's judges have refused to recognize his authority, proclaiming continuing loyalty to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and her representative, Governor-General Ram Sir Penaia Ganilau.

Be on Guard, Iranians in Britain Told

LONDON (Reuters) — The police have warned Iranians living in Britain to be on their guard after two members of a group opposed to the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, were found shot dead in their London apartment.

The two slain Iranians — Mohammed Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi, 58, and his son Nouredin, 24 — were found late on Friday with head wounds, a police spokesman said. The father headed a tiny anti-Khomeini group of about a dozen people called the Javanian Nationalist Group, and the two had often spoken publicly against the Iranian government. They had been living in London since 1979.

The head of Britain's anti-terrorist squad, Commander George Churchill-Coleman, said Saturday that the attack appeared to be politically motivated and advised Iranians who felt they were at risk to contact the police.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flooding Closes Barcelona Airport

BARCELONA (Reuters) — The Barcelona airport was closed on Sunday after rain flooded the main control room. Officials said it would not open until Monday afternoon, grounding a third of Spain's air traffic.

The officials said all regional airports served by Barcelona's control tower, which was struck by lightning on Sunday, would also be closed. These included Palma, Ibiza, Alicante, Gerona, Minorca, Valencia and Reus. The state-run railway, Renfe, said it had suspended nearly all passenger and freight services in the Catalonia region because of heavy rain. The police also closed several main roads in the area.

Pan-Am Express in West Berlin has been given permission to operate six new European routes from the city. Starting in November, Pan-Am Express will fly to Dortmund, West Germany; Kiel, West Germany; Strasbourg, France; Basel, Switzerland; Innsbruck, Austria; and Stockholm, an airline spokesman said.

A shortage of planes will force Air India, to cancel at least a dozen overseas flights in the next three weeks, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday. Two Boeing 747s have been reserved for VIP flights, and an A-310 Airbus has been detained in Lagos while the crew faces drug-smuggling charges. A third 747 is in London for an overhaul. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following places this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Barbados, Macao, Portugal.

TUESDAY: Egypt, Sri Lanka, Syria.

WEDNESDAY: Burma, East Germany, Libya, South Korea, Soviet Union, Taiwan.

THURSDAY: Hong Kong, Israel, Macao, Peru.

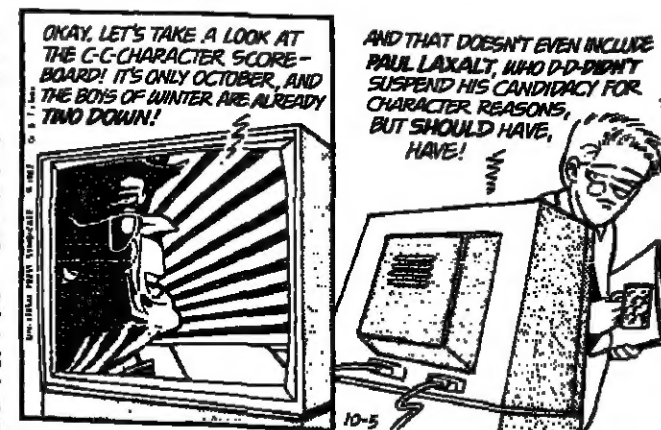
FRIDAY: Ecuador, South Korea, Uganda.

SATURDAY: Cuba, Japan, Namibia, South Africa, Taiwan.

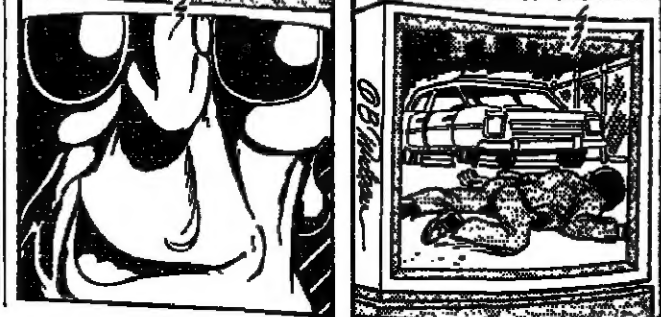
SUNDAY: Panama.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

DOONESBURY



OF COURSE, NOW THAT HE'S OUT OF THE RACE, THERE'S NO POINT IN REBELLING THE STORY OF P-P PAUL'S 'NEVADA PROBLEM'!



Every day we have to earn our stripes.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
WASHINGTON
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
DALLAS
PHILADELPHIA
FREEDOM
ST. LOUIS
SAN ANTONIO
HOUSTON
ATLANTA
PITTSBURGH
KANSAS CITY
NEW ORLEANS
SAN DIEGO
DALLAS
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
HOUSTON



In the business of flying business people to the USA, we're only as good as your most recent experience with us.

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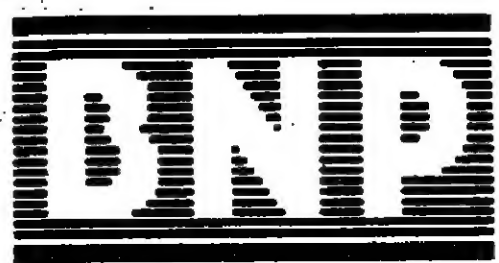
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Negotiations With Spain On U.S. Troop Presence Are Stymied, Aides Say

By Paul Delaney

MADRID — Facing a Nov. 13 deadline, U.S. and Spanish negotiators remain as far apart as ever in their search for an agreement on the future of American military forces in this country.

Negotiations, begun in July 1986, are scheduled to resume here in two weeks, but officials of both sides say there is little sign of progress.

Spain insists that the 14,000 American troops in the country be cut back and a squadron of 72 F-16 jet fighters be removed. U.S. officials say they have accepted the demands, but only with the proviso that Spanish armed forces, under NATO control, assume the tasks being abandoned by the Americans.

These conditions, the Americans say, have been rejected by the Madrid government.

The impasse has fostered frustration and tension among officials of the two countries and their allies, with each side privately accusing the other of ignoring its political problems.

Spanish officials say compromise could be an admission of weakness that could inflame a mortal blow to the Socialist government's declining political fortunes.

When it was campaigning

against a referendum in March 1986 to withdraw Spain from NATO, the Socialist prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, assured wavering voters that American troop levels would be reduced, particularly at Torrijon Air Base near Madrid, where the F-16s are based.

Since then, the Socialists have been shaken by demonstrations and strikes that resulted in substantial losses for the party in regional and local elections in June. Officials fear that any concession on the American bases would further erode the following of the Socialists.

"With everything that has gone on, it is now impossible for us to change," a Socialist official said. "You may say that the NATO referendum was a mistake and you may be correct. But that is a fact now."

American officials say they fear that if the United States consents to sweeping restrictions on its military presence in Spain, other nations, especially Greece and the Philippines, could follow suit.

Portugal has also threatened to take a new look at American bases in the Azores, and Turkey has expressed dissatisfaction with what it perceives as U.S. favoritism toward Greece in its territorial dispute with Turkey in the Aegean Sea.

In the year of talks, the Americans offered compromises that were rejected as Spanish officials

"We've already agreed that the troops should be reduced," a U.S. official said. "We've also agreed to remove the planes — but with the proviso that the cuts be made up by Spanish forces and that Western security is not diminished."

"The negotiations really are only about what happens when we leave, making certain security and NATO obligations are maintained," the official added. He cited such concerns as fleet support, communications, surveillance of the western Mediterranean, logistics, training and tactical air power.

Besides Torrijon, the United States shares air bases with the Spaniards at Sagrera and Moron, a huge navy base at Rota and communications, observation and munitions posts.

The 34-year-old treaty that established the Spanish bases expires May 13. If Spain decides not to renew, it must inform the Americans six months before that date.

Spanish officials resist integrating its armed forces under NATO command. They have said they believe that the United States was more concerned with Mediterranean than Spanish security.

French authorities arrested at least 91 people in a series of raids Saturday, leading to protests by French and Basque residents of the southwestern city of Biarritz.

France expelled two Spanish Basques on Saturday bringing to 92 the number of guerrilla suspects sent across the border since France and Spain agreed in July to clamp down on separatist activity.

The police said they had seized files listing dozens of names and addresses of people suspected of supporting or ETA, the Basque separatist group, and of the French Basque separatist movement Iparraketa.

Helicopters hovered over isolated mountain hamlets as 500 police officers set up roadblocks and raided hundreds of homes in Bayonne, Biarritz, Saint-Jean-de-Luz and a score of villages.

Follow-up searches were also carried out in five cities across France, the police said.

Violent protests against the raids erupted in Biarritz in the afternoon. Police, with riot sticks, charged 100 to 200 demonstrators who gathered in response to a call by Spanish Basques in France to join the protests.

The crackdown came after the arrest earlier this week of the militant commander of ETA Santiago Arraizpide Zazpalea and of another militant suspected of being an ETA leader, in the Pineda de Mar area.

In Madrid, five Basques who formed an ETA commando unit were sentenced Friday to 12 years each in charges of possessing weapons and belonging to an armed group.

AP, Reuters.



EGYPTIANS TO VOTE — A Cairo woman passing posters of President Hosni Mubarak. Egyptians vote Monday in a referendum on giving him a new six-year term.

Jean Anouilh, French Playwright, Is Dead at 77

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Jean Anouilh, widely considered to be one of the 20th century's greatest playwrights, died Saturday after a heart attack, a family member said Sunday. He was 77.

The French dramatist, who had lived in Switzerland for many years, died at the Vauds University Hospital Center in Lausanne. Mr. Anouilh, known for dramas such as "Antigone" and "Boulevard des Capucines," won acclaim for plays and screenplays that are technically deft and thoroughly human.

He wrote his first play at 19, but his initial success came with "The Ermine" in 1932.

Other dramas included "The Waltz of Toreadors," written in 1952, and "The Lark," written in 1953 and dealing with the spiritual adventure of Joan of Arc.

"It is a great writer who has disappeared, one whose works have marked the French theater," said President Francois Mitterrand of France.

"I write plays as a chair-maker makes chairs," Mr. Anouilh once said. "Chairs are made to be sat on, and plays are made to be played, to provide actors with work and the public with entertainment."

"But aside from practical purposes, a play, like a chair, can be designed with artistry."

Mr. Anouilh divided his works into two categories: "black" plays and "rose" plays.

Among his best known black dramas was "Antigone," a modern-day version of the classical Greek tragedy that pits the idealism and purity of youth, symbolized by Antigone, against hard-nosed reality and pragmatism, incarnated by Creon.

Performed worldwide after he wrote it in 1944, the play turned Mr. Anouilh into something of a national hero for French audiences, who interpreted it as a Resistance play and applauded the author's defiance of the German authorities.

Mr. Anouilh's plays set moral

men and women in an immoral world. His heroes and heroines reject a society they believe is vulgar and corrupt and live on the fringes.

"I am a comic misanthrope," he once said. "I am surrounded by foulness, the world is foul and it is plain to see."

Jean Anouilh was born June 23, 1910, in Bordeaux, where he spent his early childhood and adolescence.

He studied law briefly and then joined an advertising firm, an experience he would later say had taught him "to be ingenious and exact."

Mr. Anouilh developed a passion for the theater while still a student. From the balcony, he saw the great theatrical productions of the 1920s by Louis Jouvet, Francis Coppeau and Charles Dullin. One of his fondest memories was watching a performance in 1928 of Jean Giraudoux's "Siegfried."

"It changed all my notions about theater," he said. "How I wept."

In addition to his plays, Mr.

Group Faults U.S. on Glasnost

Bipartisan Panel Says West Isn't Responding Creatively

By David K. Shipler

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan task force of 40 Americans, including advisers to several Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, has expressed concern that the United States and other Western countries are failing "to respond creatively to the opportunities offered by the new directions in Soviet policy" under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In a 38-page report made public Saturday, the group urged stepped-up talks on conventional arms reductions, regular summit meetings, the possible relaxation of trade barriers if Soviet human rights performance improves, Soviet observer status in international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, Soviet-American cooperation in the Middle East and other steps designed to identify and exploit overlapping interests.

The task force, assembled by the Institute for East-West Security Studies in New York, was made up of "centrist Republicans and centrist Democrats," said John Edwin Mroz, the institute's president.

The group, which met six times in eight months, included specialists on the Soviet Union, former government officials, industrialists, journalists and others interested in foreign policy. Its co-chairmen were Whitney MacMillan, chairman of Cargill Inc., an agricultural business organization, and Joseph Nye, director of the Center for Sci-

ence and International Affairs at Harvard University.

Although the members participated as individuals, the involvement of several of them in various presidential campaigns seemed to underscore the broad impact that Mr. Gorbachev's effort to liberalize Soviet society has had on Americans' thinking.

Mr. Mroz named those active in campaigns as Kenneth W. Dam, a former deputy secretary of state now associated with Vice President George Bush; Rita Hanzer, a lawyer supporting Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas; Mr. Nye, who is close to Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts; and Stephen Swid, chairman of SBK Entertainment World, who supports Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois.

Their report began with an analysis of the Gorbachev policies, both domestically and internationally, and rejects what Mr. Nye called the two main streams of skepticism about the changes. One is, "Gorbachev won't last; let's wait and see if he's real," Mr. Nye said. The other is, "Whatever Gorbachev is doing, it must be a trick."

"But it's not a trick," Mr. Nye said. "It's deeply rooted in their domestic difficulties," particularly their poor economic performance. "And that is something we're not taking advantage of."

How long the changes will last is less clear, especially glasnost, openness, with its modicum of pub-

lic debate. But even if Mr. Gorbachev were to be forced out of office by some monumental event, or if adverse economic developments forced some of the changes to be trimmed back, Mr. Nye said he saw the shifts as "more than a question of personality."

"What we're seeing is a combination of generational change in the Soviet Union," he said. "It's rooted in the fact that Brezhnevism and all the remnants of Stalinism were a miserable failure, and they're beginning to realize it."

The report took a cautious but conciliatory tone. "While the Soviet Union remains a closed communist society," it said, "Gorbachev has challenged a whole series of ingrained practices and attitudes, from strictly centralized economic management to an often-militarized foreign policy."

On arms control, the task force urged the West to push for reductions in long-range weapons and an agreement on chemical weapons. On President Ronald Reagan's idea for a space-based defense system, the report said only that "both sides need to find ways to strengthen the ABM treaty and to insure that any research on strategic defensive systems is consistent with preservation of the treaty."

The group also suggested that the United States "should consider" linking reductions in trade restrictions to a relaxation of Soviet obstacles to Jewish emigration.

Other deaths:

Herb Miller, 74, an American orchestra leader who brought the "big band" sound of his late brother, Glenn Miller, to thousands in the United States and Europe, Wednesday at his home in London.

Catherine Bramwell-Booth, 104, granddaughter of the founder of the Salvation Army and a leading figure in the social service organization for most of her life, Saturday in London.

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GULF: Saudis Mobilized as Iran Flotilla Neared Its Coast

(Continued From Page 1)

earlier in the week near Kharg Island and that the force had begun moving across the waterway by Friday. The sources said that, based on intelligence reports from the region, U.S. and Saudi officials believed the assault force intended to attack at least two platforms in the Kharg field.

The earnings from the field's output of 300,000 barrels a day are donated by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to Iraq, which is fighting Iran in the Gulf war.

Sources in Washington and the Gulf said U.S. airforce warning and control systems planes, known as AWACS, tracked the Iranian boats across the Gulf as they sped toward the Kharg field. Shipping sources said some workers on offshore oil platforms in the area reported seeing about a half dozen unidentified warplanes diving on the Iranian boats, but reporting no signs of weapons being fired.

"The Iranians pulled back and disappeared into the night," said a Western official in the Gulf.

A source in Washington said the Saudi Arabian government sent an emergency message to Tehran as the flotilla was zigzagging across the Gulf Friday night.

According to this source, the Saudi government was convinced the flotilla intended to attack on-

shore and offshore oil installations operated by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for the benefit of Iraq. The source said the message made clear that Saudi military forces were "going to make a stand" to repel any attack.

The LaSalle, command ship for the 11th Middle East Force, the helicopter carrier Guadalupe and the frigates Thach and Ford, which had been escorting a refueled Kuwait tanker south through the waterway, turned around suddenly and raced north to the area, according to U.S. officials in the region.

At the same time, a U.S. warship in the southern Gulf had a tense encounter with an Iranian warship near the Strait of Hormuz. A U.S. warship was heard in marine radio broadcasts warning the Iranian vessel to turn off its fire-control radar as the two ships approached each other.

The warning was: "Iranian warship, this is a U.S. Navy warship bearing 291 (degrees) at 15,600 yards from you. You have locked your fire-control radar on a U.S. warship. Secure it immediately. This is your only warning."

A Pentagon spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Keith Schneider, confirmed in Washington Saturday that an Iranian warship had locked its fire-control radar on a U.S. warship Saturday evening. Colonel Schneider said the Iranian warship

"secured" its radar after a verbal warning.

"There were no shots fired," he said. "It's an incident we consider to be a routine, harassing type occurrence."

The Iranian statement quoted the head of the Revolutionary Guard Navy, Hossein Alaie, as saying the exercises, code-named "Freedom Island," were aimed at defending Iranian oil fields and its main oil-loading terminal at Kharg Island.

French See Iran Attack

The Georges Leygues, a French warship armed with Exocet missiles and cannons, watched Iranian Revolutionary Guard boats attack a Pakistani oil tanker but made no move to intervene during the 10-minute assault, the captain of the warship said Sunday. United Press International reported from Bahrain.

The captain, Gerrard Gazzano, said his ship witnessed the ambush Thursday from a distance of 3 to 4 miles (5 to 7 kilometers), just inside the Strait of Hormuz, as the warship trailed behind the French-flagged 239,000-ton supertanker Chaumont.

Captain Gazzano said French rules of engagement prohibited a unilateral decision by the captain to attack the Iranians.

FAULT: Methods in Doubt

(Continued From Page 1)

look for other hidden faults. But they acknowledge that their efforts are limited by the great depth involved and the expensive equipment required.

Jerry Eaton, a research seismologist at the Geological Survey office in Menlo Park, near San Francisco, noted that scientists did not immediately accept the notion that the visible areas of slippage, or faults, on the earth's surface signaled earthquake zones.

Once that was proved, "We got the notion that if we took our map and put down all the faults we could see, we had done our job," he said.

Now, much more research is necessary, particularly at the frayed ends of visible fault lines where odd, hard-to-detect fault fractures often occur.

Ms. Jones said the initial data indicated that the Whittier Fault, of the common vertical type, with visible slippage lines on the surface, plunges underground and twists until it forms a broad, nearly horizontal fracture zone eight miles down.

She and Mr. Eaton said hills formed by a buckling of the Earth's surface, provide one clue to the existence of horizontal faults underground.

Scientists at the California Institute of Technology have found on file a graduate student's report that reveals such hills in the area where Thursday's earthquake occurred.

Seismologists from Cornell University and some other laboratories are attempting to detect such faults and other subtle features of the Earth's crust, using heavy equipment that sends vibrations into the ground and detects instruments that detect the echoes off underground faults.

"The existence of these faults is no real cause for panic," Mr. Eaton said. But it underlines the need for increasing the number of seismograph stations and carefully studying all newly recorded quakes.

Rock slides and falling concrete

AFTERSHOCK: L.A. Is Struck

(Continued From Page 1)

shelves, collapsed already weakened walls and chimneys, set off thousands of automobile burglars and left many Los Angeles area residents standing on street corners, red-eyed and groggy as they faced another day of temperatures over 38 degrees centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit).

The authorities blamed the early morning aftershock, which was centered about nine miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles, for the death by heart attack of a 66-year-old woman.

Several hospitals reported treating cuts and bruises, and one person was hospitalized with a broken back.

Rock slides and falling concrete

forced officials to temporarily close some roads and freeways.

A seismologist at the California Institute of Technology, Kate Housner, said major aftershocks usually occur within a day of the original temblor, so the nearly three-day delay was a surprise.

The largest aftershock before this morning occurred within an hour of Thursday's quake and registered 4.4 on the Richter scale.

It was followed by shocks of 3.0 magnitude at 4:09 A.M. and 4:56 A.M. and one of 3.6 magnitude at 7:03 A.M., adding to the difficulty of getting back to sleep.

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Rock slides and falling concrete

JAPAN: Race to Succeed Nakasone Gets More Intense

(Continued From Page 1)

fact, the only contender who really wants one is Mr. Takeshita. The others are holding out for a negotiated settlement.

So is Mr. Nakasone, for an election that certifies Mr. Takeshita would leave the prime minister no choice but to hop aboard the bandwagon.

Many political analysts believe that Mr. Nakasone's real interest is himself after he steps down — perhaps even to make a comeback in a few years.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Eiffel Tower Joins
In Trib Birthday Bash

The International Herald Tribune has celebrated its 100th anniversary in what Reuters called a gathering of the cream of the journalistic world in France and the United States.

In a dispatch, the news agency reported that the city of Paris lent the Eiffel Tower on Saturday night to serve as the 100th candle on the birthday cake of its English-language newspaper.

The paper celebrated its centenary with a gala banquet for 1,500 guests in a plastic marquee erected on the steps of Paris's famous Trocadero gardens.

After the paper's directors had blown out the 99 candles on a giant chocolate cake, guests were asked to blow across the river Seine at the brightly lit Eiffel Tower.

The tower, only half built when the Trib first published in 1887, duly dimmed.

The gala was part of the \$2 million festivities organized by the paper for its centenary year.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac made a brief appearance, and guests at the sit-down dinner included the former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and senior news media figures from

Washington, New York and Paris.

Short Takes

The Department of Agriculture plans to reclassify lean beef from "USDA Good" to "USDA Select" to improve the image of low-fat beef and to encourage consumption of leaner cuts of meat. The change was advocated by consumer and health groups. Other grades include "USDA Choice," which has more fat and is more expensive, and "USDA Prime," which has the most fat of the three grades and is the most expensive and tender.

Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee plans to build the world's largest fountain, one that will spout water 600 feet (180 meters) into the sky over Lake Michigan.

The aim is to dramatize what Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the basketball star, once dismissed as a "lunch-bucket city." The mayor said he is seeking an "aura of Camelot." But James Hazard, a poet and teacher at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has his doubts. "This isn't a pizzazz kind of town," he says. "In fact, that's the real charm of Milwaukee."

Notes About People

Johnny Carson, 61, observed his 25th anniversary as host of the late-hours "Tonight Show" by telling his audience, "I was going to hang it up. But I found I was having so much fun, I wanted to stick around awhile. So if you want to stick around, we'll stick around."

John G. Tower, who headed the special presidential commission that investigated the Iran-contra affair, is writing a book that calls the arms scandal part of a growing conflict between Congress and the president over the making of foreign policy. Mr. Tower, who was a senator from Texas from 1961 to 1985, says Congress appears to be winning the struggle, and he says this bodes ill for America's ability to deal with the centralized leadership of the Soviet Union.

Former President Richard M. Nixon has been telling friends that President Ronald Reagan will survive the Iran-contra crisis because he can always say, "I was stupid." Mr. Nixon adds with a smile, "I never had that option."

Why They Are Called
Washington Redskins

The current debate in The Washington Post letters column

over where the capital's professional football team, the Redskins, got their name, apparently has been settled by Jordan Harrison Price. She is the granddaughter of the late George Preston Marshall, who founded the team in Boston in 1932.

Some say the name's origins are racist, Mrs. Price noted. "Others contend they were named to honor the brave patriots of the Boston Tea Party who dressed up as Indians and threw bales of tea into Boston Harbor." In fact, she says, the team started as the Boston Braves, playing at Braves field, home of the baseball team, "as was the custom at other stadiums."

"But when Marshall moved his football Braves over to Fenway Park," home of Boston's other baseball club, the Red Sox, "the baseball Braves strenuously objected to his continuing to use the name 'Braves,' since they were no longer playing in Braves Field."

So Marshall picked an approximate synonym, Redskins, "because he had always been an admirer of the American Indian and because one of the team's coaches, 'Lone Star' Dietz, was himself an American Indian."

Mrs. Price did not try to establish where the baseball Braves got their name.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Steps Up Drive
For Bork Confirmation

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Sunday dismissed assertions that Judge Robert H. Bork's Supreme Court nomination was dead and vowed to keep fighting to put Mr. Bork on the high court.

Mr. Reagan, speaking with reporters upon his return from a weekend at Camp David, Maryland, was asked whether the nomination was finished.

"No," he said.

Asked whether he was considering withdrawing Judge Bork's name from Senate consideration, Mr. Reagan said, "I'm going to continue with his nomination."

Asked then about his policies involving Central America, Mr. Reagan said, "I'm fighting another war," adding later, "Bork."

As the president returned to Washington, his spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that the White House was planning to crank up its campaign for Judge Bork.

Mr. Fitzwater said the White House had a full week of activities scheduled to keep the nomination battle in the forefront of the president's schedule. The spokesman declined to be specific, saying only, "You'll see something every day."

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, said Mr. Reagan intended to press for a full Senate vote on Judge Bork even if the Senate Judiciary Committee failed to accept his nominee.

Mr. Hatch, an early supporter of Judge Bork, also said Mr. Reagan would not withdraw the selection even if an overwhelming number of senators stated their opposition.

"The president has authorized me to say on this program this morning that he's going to press through to conclusion, to a vote on the Senate floor," Mr. Hatch said.

on television. "And I believe that that's going to be about two weeks from now."

Mr. Hatch, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said he believed the president would succeed in turning the tide.

Mr. Reagan used his weekly radio address Saturday to speak on behalf of Judge Bork and charged that "liberal" opponents of the nominee were trying to intimidate judges and to "thwart the desire of the American people" for justices who will bring criminals to justice.

"We have to follow through, win or lose, and I think we will win in the end," Mr. Hatch said. "I think the American people are going to find out how really important this is."

The committee is scheduled to vote Tuesday on the nomination. Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, an undecided member of the committee, said he would take a stand Tuesday, basing his decision on whether Judge Bork is a "conservative or an extremist."

"I think the issue comes down to is he a conservative, will he be a jurist that will not believe in judicial activism, and I've supported all but two out of 320 some odd appointments that the president has made," Mr. Heflin said on the same program.

"On the other hand, is he an extremist that has in the back recesses of his mind a real radical right-wing agenda that he would like to see the court follow during the next several decades," he said.

As of Friday, 32 senators had declared they would vote for Judge Bork and 27 have said they would oppose him, according to a count kept by The Associated Press. The rest were unwilling to state a position.

Cuomo Calls
Rumor About
Family False

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has said that rumors have been spread that he is not running for president because of past misdeeds by his family, including his wife's parents.

Mr. Cuomo, in a telephone conversation he initiated, emphatically denied any wrongdoing in his family's past. He declined to elaborate on the rumors, saying he did not want to give them currency.

Mr. Cuomo, a Democrat, repeated that he was not running for president. But he said that "if anything could change" his mind about the race, it would be the notion that he was not running because of past actions of his family.

"It would be the thought that they were using that Italian-American stereotype and that my not running was feeding it. That's one thing that would make me go out of my mind."

"I keep hearing in-laws," he said. "Why would anybody say in-laws?" He was apparently referring to gossip that an investigation could turn up something embarrassing.

Mr. Cuomo initiated the phone conversation on Saturday with The New York Times, saying he wanted to know about the spread of rumors about his family after he was interviewed Friday for the CBS News program "Face the Nation."

Mr. Cuomo said on the program, broadcast Sunday, "I'll never be president."

"I have no great desire to prove that I could get to the top of the heap," he said. "I won't get a chance because the Democrats are going to be in place for eight years and by then I will be a vague whisper of a footnote in the book of New York State life."

3 Ex-CIA Chiefs Not Surprised Casey Met Woodward

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three former CIA directors have said they are not surprised that William J. Casey met repeatedly with Bob Woodward of The Washington Post. They were divided, however, over whether Mr. Casey was responsible for revealing delicate CIA secrets to Mr. Woodward.

Two of the three expressed concern that revelations in Mr. Woodward's book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987" could damage U.S. security interests.

The book has revived the debate over who was responsible for leaks to the press about covert operations under Mr. Casey.

Mr. Casey repeatedly blamed members of the Senate and House intelligence oversight committees for most of these disclosures, and Mr. Woodward quotes him as saying at one point, "I told you congressional oversight can't work. Those bastards all leak."

The book raises questions, however, about whether Mr. Casey or his lieutenants were active "leakers" themselves.

The book also raises questions about the adequacy of congressional oversight of the CIA, most dramatically with its description of Mr. Casey circumventing Congress and his own agency and using the Saudi intelligence service to attempt the assassination of a Lebanese Shiite leader.

Its assertions about the Central Intelligence Agency electronically "bugging" leaders of friendly governments, such as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, provoked concern that Mr. Woodward, an assistant managing editor at The Post, compromised U.S. national security.

The former CIA directors, Stansfield Turner, William E. Colby and Richard Helms, said last week in separate interviews that they did not find Mr. Casey's reported deci-

sion to see Mr. Woodward repeatedly as something unusual, particularly once Mr. Casey knew the reporter was writing a history of his leadership of the agency.

"I don't find it extraordinary at all," said Mr. Turner, CIA director from 1977 to 1981. "He wanted to put his best foot forward, and it was better a guy like Woodward understood him."

Mr. Turner called it "a case of the biggest con man in the country taking on the best reporter, and I think the con man won."

He said of Mr. Woodward, "Bob very faithfully reprints Casey's views on these matters, and I think that's what Casey wanted."

Mr. Turner did find it "very improper" that Mr. Casey saw Mr. Woodward as often as Mr. Woodward says he did, given Mr. Casey's concern about leaks.

Mr. Helms, CIA director from 1966 to 1973, noted that he had had lunch often with reporters, usually at the old Occidental restaurant on Pennsylvania Avenue next to the Willard Hotel. "It became a joke around town," he said.

"It was a perfectly open and aboveboard relationship," he said.

"I simply did not discuss classified matters. Period."

Mr. Helms said he did not pretend to know what the relationship between Mr. Woodward and Mr. Casey was all about, but he ex-

pressed some doubts about the veracity of parts of the Woodward account, particularly the last scene, where the dying director is said to have admitted he knew of the diversion of Iranian arms sales funds to Nicaraguan rebels.

"It's a different book with Casey dead," he said, suggesting that Mr.

Woodward might have put words in Mr. Casey's mouth that he would not have done if Mr. Casey were alive to contest their veracity.

Mr. Woodward, in response, said that almost the entire book had been completed before Mr. Casey's death and that the only changes afterward concerned details of the Iran-contra affair brought out during congressional hearings.

Mr. Turner was less charitable toward Mr. Casey. He charged that Mr. Casey and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the National Security Council aide who was an other key figure in the affair, were "two of the biggest leakers in town."

Mr. Colby, who headed the CIA from 1973 to 1976, concurred with Mr. Helms that Mr. Casey's decision to talk to Mr. Woodward was not unusual. He said that he had had a delicate relationship with Seymour M. Hersh, a New York Times reporter, over his articles about illegal CIA activities in the United States.

Mr. Colby indicated, however, that, like Mr. Helms, he had doubts that some of the direct quotes attributed to Mr. Casey were authentic. He also said he was not sure

from the Woodward book what Mr. Casey actually might have leaked to him and what he simply had confirmed when confronted with the reporter's questions.

Mr. Casey's former deputy at the agency, Bobby Ray Inman, said on the ABC News program "Nightline" last week that Mr. Woodward reported details of briefings that Mr. Inman had given Mr. Casey. Mr. Inman added that the details had not come from him.

Mr. Colby, Mr. Helms and Mr. Inman indicated last week that they were disturbed about the impact of some of Mr. Woodward's disclosures on U.S. security, specifically the CIA's cooperation with other governments and intelligence services.

Mr. Colby predicted that the book would result in "more trouble" for the U.S. government abroad and reinforce doubts among other secret services about whether they can share secrets and information with the CIA.

Mr. Helms, in an appearance Thursday on "Nightline," said he thought Mr. Woodward's book had done "grave damage" to U.S. interests abroad.

Bush Apologizes for a Joke About Detroit

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Vice President George Bush has apologized for an offhand comment — he says he intended it as a joke — suggesting that Detroit auto workers could use quality-control advice from Soviet mechanics.

Mr. Bush made the apology as he met reporters before returning to Washington after ending his 10-day European tour.

He made the remark on Friday after a meeting of ambassadors of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels. After saying that he had been

informed of a Soviet military operation involving 350 tanks and that none of them had broken down, he added: "Hey, when the mechanics who keep those tanks running run out of work in the Soviet Union, send them to Detroit because we could use that kind of ability."

Owen Bieber, president of the United Auto Workers union, called the remark an "absolute affront to American workers and American ingenuity" and called on Mr. Bush to apologize.

Mr. Bush reacted immediately. "If I offended anybody, I'm very, very sorry because I didn't intend to," he said.

Salinas Is Chosen by Ruling Party
In Mexico to Run for Presidency

By William A. Orme Jr.

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Mexico's budget director and the chief architect of the country's economic reform program, was proclaimed the ruling party's candidate in the 1988 presidential elections here Sunday.

The nomination by party leaders, tantamount to election, was announced at a morning press conference by Jorge de la Vega Domínguez, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

"You will be the next president of Mexico," Mr. de la Vega said as he presented Mr. Salinas, 39, to a rally outside party headquarters two hours later.

Mr. Salinas will step down from his cabinet post as Secretary of Planning and Federal Budget to be nominated by acclamation at the party convention later this month. The presidential election is to be held July 6, 1988, for a single, six-year term beginning in December. In its 58 years, the party has never lost a national election.

"Filled with emotion, I accept the party's decision," Mr. Salinas said at the rally, in a speech lauding the egalitarian ideals of the Mexican Revolution and the governance of President Miguel de la Madrid, his political benefactor.

To heal the wounds of a bitterly fought prenomination campaign, Mr. Salinas praised by name each

of the five other cabinet ministers who had sought to be the party's standardbearer.

"Our world is changing with great rapidity," Mr. Salinas said, pleading the case of economic and political "modernization."

Mr. Salinas "will put together a good government based on democracy, social justice, and on revolutionary continuity in the process of national renewal," Mr. de la Vega said.

The party's decision appeared uncertain until the moment of the announcement. From early dawn well-wishers had gathered at the house of another presidential aspirant, Attorney General Sergio García Ramírez, to congratulate him for what had been erroneously announced in some local media as his designation.

Mysteriously, one of Mr. Salinas's strongest rivals, Energy Secretary Alfredo del Mazo González, was quoted on the radio as expressing support for the party's "magificent choice" of Mr. García Ramírez. Members of Mr. Salinas's political team saw the García Ramírez boomlet as a last-minute attempt to derail the budget secretary's candidacy.

Mr. Salinas is a Harvard-educated economist respected for his intellect, his commitment to economic reform and his skills as a political infighter. Until recently, he was

perceived to be relatively unpopular among party regulars.

But on Sunday, in an impressive demonstration of the party's fabled ability to rally rank-and-file support for the leadership's choice, some 50,000 union and peasant party members enthusiastically chanted Mr. Salinas's praises at the rally outside party headquarters.

Mr. Salinas often is somewhat somber in public, in contrast to the easy self-assurance and wit that he displays in private. But on Sunday he was beaming and waving to supporters from the moment he boarded the bus that took him from his southern Mexico City home to the party office.

U.S. Records Sharp Rise
In Near-Collisions in Air

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Pilots reported 40 percent more near-collisions in midair this summer than during the same period last year, and 1987 could become one of the worst years for such incidents in more than a decade, The Philadelphia Inquirer said Sunday.

During June, July and August there were 334 reported near-collisions involving commercial and private planes compared with 238 for those months in 1986, the Inquirer reported, citing Federal Aviation Agency records.

Switzerland: on lake Geneva

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

With All Due Respect

A newspaper sets out on its 101st year. The news never stops.

Where is it going, all this news that never stops? We don't have a clue, of course. But we do have an idea.

The stock market was "as quiet as Russian politics," our inaugural edition reported from London, without being able to add that the October Revolution was still 30 years off. A Parisian advertisement for "a splendid mansion newly built" boasted in that first issue that the house was "lighted throughout with electric lamps." It was 40 years before Lindbergh, 58 years before Hiroshima, 82 years before Neil Armstrong's moon raid. What could they know of the future, those editors, in October 1887? "Five hundred convicts, says the Figaro, have just sailed from Toulon on the Orne, bound for Cayenne." In 1987, Europe uses French Guiana for space shots.

If we really can't know, then no hope is absurd. What will you have? A golden age for Africa, say. Food and water aplenty for a stabilized world population, certain-

ly. A new chivalry that abominates the anti-civilian weaponry of the 1980s...

Some things we do know. The world will keep getting smaller. The century to come has to be a global lesson in respect.

A good newspaper, and singularly a global one, is a vivid circle of respect: journalists respecting the news and their readers, readers respecting and reacting to the paper. Looking out the window, IHT personnel in Paris see the autumn sky and know that it isn't fall at all in São Paulo or Sydney. This issue, the first of our new century, will be read there, and in Tokyo and Prague and Chicago. We're an American newspaper edited in France for all the world whatever its seasons.

That is no easy thing. And a good paper is smart, accurate, fair, quick, skeptical, generous, compact, complete, fun and very serious. It all takes the linked determination of hundreds of men and women in Paris and around the world.

The centennial parties are over and the good journey continues.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Sanctions Cut Both Ways

A requirement for review written into anti-apartheid legislation enacted last year is putting the question of sanctions against South Africa back on the American political agenda. It is a debate for which there is no obvious model. There is scant agreement on whether the sanctions voted last year (over a presidential veto) were wise. The Reagan administration feels they have not worked and will not, and some part of the Congress feels they have not worked and will — if they are strengthened. Many others who detest apartheid are agnostic. A year's experience has shown sanctions cut both ways: They push the ruling white minority toward reform, but they also stiffen its resistance. Before considering new sanctions, more time and evidence are needed to calculate the net effect of old ones.

There is genuine uncertainty about which external actions promote and which retard internal change. Still, South Africa clearly is not only a society being torn apart daily by apartheid but one being touched increasingly by impulses toward reform. Whether these will produce a sustained wave is the

great question. It is evident that the various sources of change inside and outside South Africa are making a mark. Look at the items listed by Secretary of State George Shultz in a speech Sept. 29: the new In-daba constitutional proposals negotiated by all racial groups, the meetings of Afrikaners and the African National Congress, negotiations across racial lines by black trade unions and other groups.

Mr. Shultz reaffirmed the administration view that the primary sources of change in South Africa were internal and that U.S. influence was necessarily limited. He took the occasion to present a democratic vision of South Africa's future and to summarize the contribution the United States intends to keep making by its openness to all peaceful groups, by its aid to black projects and by its forwarding of private business presence.

Some critics view the administration approach as a cop-out, or worse. We disagree. The administration's effort to keep the policy, and the policy debate, within consensual bounds makes sense.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Amends Are Overdue

Through two world wars in which the United States and Germany were adversaries, anti-German feelings ran clear through society. In World War I, hamburger was renamed Liberty cabbage. In World War II, Spike Jones and his band regularly spat in Der Führer's face over the radio. But the government never came close to locking up German-Americans as security risks.

Yet in the fury that followed Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, the government rounded up 120,000 men, women and children of Japanese descent who lived on the West Coast and confined them as security risks. Most were American citizens; all were entitled to think that the Constitution and laws of the United States would protect them from such an abrogation of basic rights.

The internment decision was not taken lightly. It sparked fierce debate and some unlikely positions. Earl Warren, then California's attorney general and later chief justice of the Supreme Court, favored it. J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, was opposed. Nevertheless, the decision was taken.

Now, 45 years later, Congress is moving to erase the shame and make amends for that wartime internment. Legislation providing for a formal apology, payments to victims and an education fund to preserve the lessons won passage in the House earlier this month. Similar legislation is expected to pass the Senate by the end of the year.

But there is resistance within the administration and it is unclear whether President Reagan will sign the bill. Nor do we know if he will sign a companion bill.

Representative Robert Matsui of California, one of the bill's chief sponsors, was a

months old when his family was interned. He tells a story like that of many other internees. The government gave them 48 hours to pack and leave. His father was forced to sell their house in Sacramento for \$50 and simply abandon his small produce business.

Another sponsor, Representative Norman Mineta of California, vividly recalls a train ride, under armed guard, to a camp in Wyoming. He was 10 years old at the time; his family spent a year in the camp and was not allowed to return to California until the war ended in 1945.

Government documents and newspaper accounts leave no doubt. Racism and xenophobia were largely responsible for the decision to undertake internment and the Supreme Court's willingness to concur in it.

The legislation passed by the House would give \$20,000 to each of the 66,000 internees still living. About \$50 million would fund education and research on the internment, to keep it alive in the nation's memory and prevent a repetition.

The administration objects that the nation already has made amends for the internment with a 1948 law that paid out \$37 million to settle 26,000 damage claims and with statements by President Gerald Ford that the internment was a mistake. It is a

pinched and grudging position. "Mistake" does not begin to describe the wrong. It demands not a whispered admission of error, but a full-throated apology.

Representative Barney Frank of Massachusetts, who penned the bill out of the committee where it had languished since 1984, offers the right reason: "I think as a country, we need this bill more than the victims."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Labor in a Changing Britain

Eight years of Thatcherism have changed the face of British society, and the Labor Party is going to have to take this into account. The party's leader, Neil Kinnock, began his party congress in Brighton to make a pronounced turn to the center and to bring his party closer to the traditional Labor voters who, grown more affluent in the past few years, have changed parties. Justly tiring of prosperity, they have begun to buy their own homes, to vacation abroad and are the happy owners of, say, a car, a video-cassette recorder and a smart portfolio of stocks in recently privatized companies. Neil Kinnock knows that if he wants one day to walk through that door on Downing Street, he must appeal to the "have" without abandoning those whom the "Thatcher revolution" passed by.

— Patrick Hughes, *Laborian* (Paris)

The Labor Party is still struggling in the slough of its greatest electoral liability, its policy on defense. British voters have already shown what they think of that policy, and their instinct is sound. National independence is at the heart of Conservative policy, and Mrs. Thatcher's understanding of this echoes the deepest feelings of the people.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London)

Keeping the Banks Afloat

More than 200 banks are expected to fail this year, the most since the Depression. The latest victim was a large Houston-based bank that the government rescued to the tune of nearly \$1 billion. Critics say bailing out large banks encourages continued imprudent risk-taking. But as long as the government is insurer, it makes sense for it to cut its losses by keeping a big bank operating.

— THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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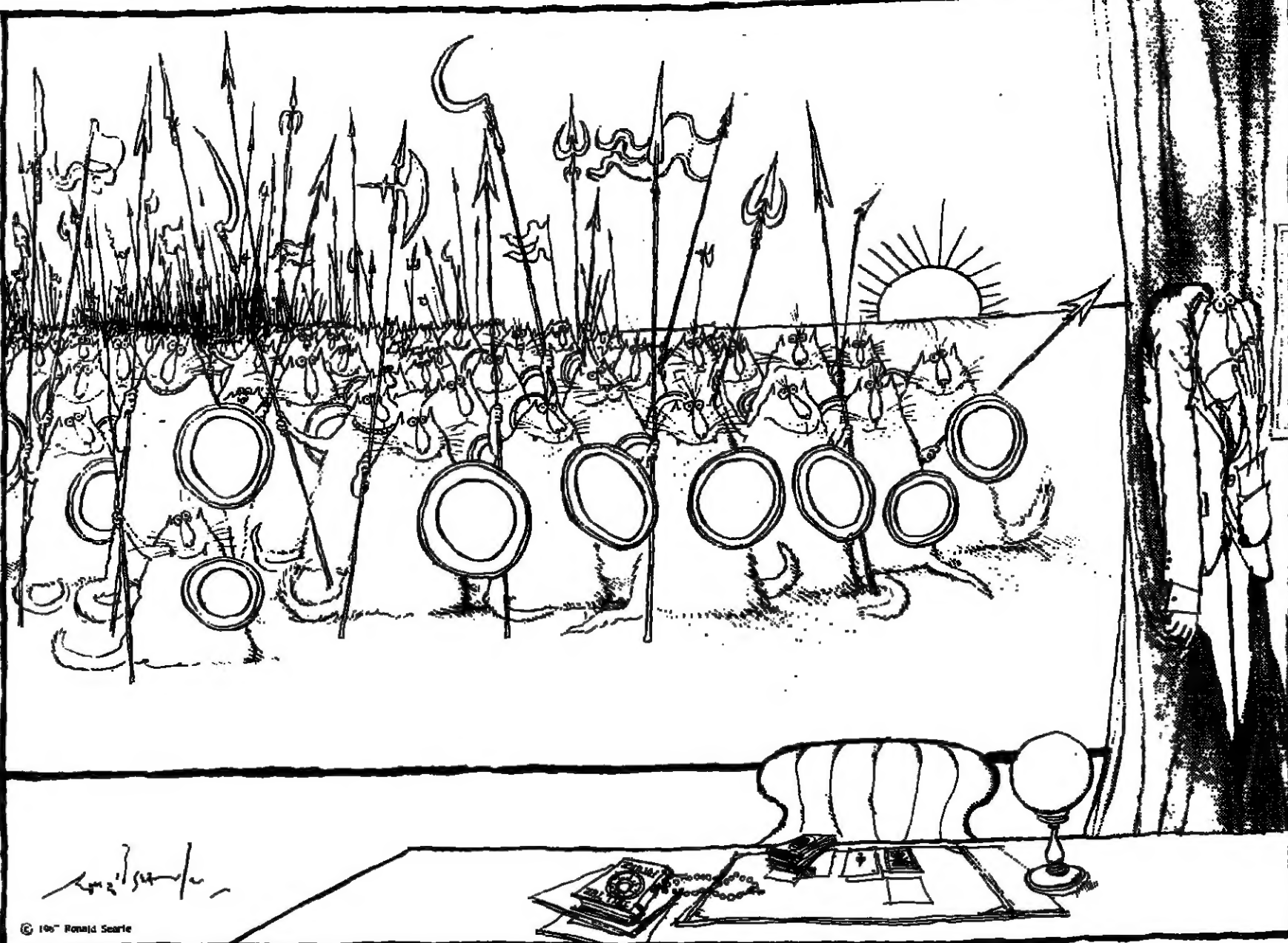
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The century past is tough to beat for surprises. What next? To an impossible question, artist Ronald Searle's fanciful answer: This cohort of crusading cats.

East-West: Reagan Deserves Credit for Getting Down to Business

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — President Reagan's decision to go for an arms agreement, and an early summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, has left some of his faithful flock disgruntled. Conservative Republican senators say they will try to block the arms treaty. Rightist commentators view gloomily about the menace of détente.

In those reactions there is a sense of having been betrayed. And the objectors have a point. After all, Ronald Reagan is the same man who denounced détente at his first White House press conference in 1981, who said Soviet leaders "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat..."

Why has Mr. Reagan, scourge of the "evil empire," decided to make a deal with the Soviet Union? Why has he done so, moreover, in that most sensitive area, nuclear arms control — the very area in which he used to say the Russians could not be trusted to keep to agreements?

The broad answer is that a president who wants to leave his mark on world history is inevitably drawn in that direction. He heads one of two superpowers, and relations with the other are his prime responsibility. Whatever his ideology, he is drawn to make that relationship more rational if he can. And arms control is the most potent symbol.

Of course those who call themselves conservatives reject that logic, as do conservatives in the Soviet Union. The rhetoricians of the American right argue that arms agreements nullify the United States into letting its defenses down, that it is better off to have a bridling relationship with the Soviet Union. But those who speak that way are not presidents.

Henry Kissinger is a leading critic of the projected agreement on inter-

mediate nuclear forces, or INF. But when he was in a position to make a man on history, he was all over himself with eagerness to negotiate an arms treaty — one that many would say was less advantageous to the United States than the INF proposal.

Mr. Reagan has not given up his views about the communist menace by any means. He summoned up some of the old rhetoric just a few days after announcing the summit meeting. But from the start of his second term he has sought to do business with the Russians. The call of history was there.

Still, the negotiations over INF might never have reached fruition. Many of Mr. Reagan's own appoint-

ees had no enthusiasm for the project. His wild ideas at the Reykjavik summit meeting no doubt intensified their fears on arms control. But two factors pushed the Reagan administration toward an INF agreement.

First, there was Mr. Gorbachev. He wanted it so much that he made concession after concession to the American negotiating position. He left almost no ground for refusing to agree except to say that the Americans really did not mean their own proposals.

Mr. Gorbachev agreed to the original Reagan proposal to eliminate all intermediate-range weapons. He agreed to include shorter-range mis-

siles. He agreed, in sum, to remove 1,435 warheads from the Soviet armory while the United States gave up 348. He was also so agreeable to on-site inspections that the United States pulled back from its demands, fearing too many Russian inspectors on its soil. To say no to all that would have been rather embarrassing, Mr. Kissinger said grumpily that there was a lesson in this business: "Be thoughtful about what you propose. The other side may accept it."

Second, there was the Iran-contra affair. If its image of folly was to be changed in any significant degree before Mr. Reagan's presidency ended, the only real possibility was a productive meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

To take Senate approval of an INF

agreement for granted would be unwise. There are many traps ahead, among them Senator Bob Dole's felt need to play to the far right in his quest for the Republican nomination.

The dangers are the more acute because this tired, befuddled administration has no evident candidate for the tough job of handling the proposed treaty in the Senate. Secretary of State George Shultz probably will have to take charge himself — and that will not be easy.

But Mr. Reagan deserves credit. He has proved more flexible — more sensible — than many of his supporters. He has taken at least this much of the chance to deal with the Soviet Union at an opportune moment in history.

The New York Times

South Africa: The Best Hope Is Economic Expansion

By Helen Suzman

The writer of the article from which this is excerpted is a member of Parliament in South Africa and spokeswoman for the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party.

tending the powers of detention without trial. Meanwhile, the army and police remain in force in the strife-ridden black and "colored" townships, press censorship has been tightened and reform measures have been put on the back burner.

So much for the political value of economic sanctions. What of their economic effects? Here, sanctions have been effective. The question is whether they have been at all useful.

The loss of export markets, such as the North American and Scandinavian markets for fruit, will seriously jeopardize the labor market in the western Cape where the decidu-

ous-fruit growers employ nearly a quarter of a million workers, all of whom are black or "colored."

It is estimated that two million people are unemployed, mostly unskilled black workers, and that by the year 2000 the number will have risen to nearly eight million, without sanctions, and to almost 10 million with sanctions. And this is a nation without much of a social security safety net.

Whatever harm is done to South Africa's economy will certainly harm the economies of its neighbors, for southern Africa is one economic unit.

One wonders, then, why leaders of the black states are so vociferous in supporting sanctions, and why, since South African blacks are least able to sustain the mass increase in joblessness, their leaders also advocate sanctions and other punitive measures.

The answer to the first question is that the front-line states, while continuing to trade briskly with South Africa, see international pressure as the only way to bring down the Pretoria regime. They also rely on the West to make good any economic losses resulting from sanctions.

The answer to the second is usually "that South African blacks are suffering so much already that any additional suffering caused by sanctions will make little difference to their lives."

This contention is not borne out by the reality of joblessness in a country with no welfare and no food stamps. There is a more sophisticated, if equally unrealistic, reply: Economic stress will bring on the revolution. Such a

view totally underestimates the strength, ferocity and determination of the armed forces in South Africa to maintain the status quo.

If there were any chance that sanctions would dismantle apartheid, I would be the first to support them. But reducing South Africa to a wasteland will lead not to a nonracial democracy but to more oppression.

A little over a year ago, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said, "The onus is on those who do not want sanctions to provide us with a viable, nonviolent strategy to force the dismantling of apartheid." While I disagree with the premise that sanctions provide such a strategy, it is relevant to ask what alternative there is, and it is particularly relevant when the question comes from a man who cannot vote, despite the fact that he is South African-born, the head of the Anglican Church in South Africa and a Nobel laureate.

The sad truth is that there is no instant solution to transform the South African scene. The most effective instrument for change is economic expansion within the country.

This is the force that led in the first instance to those nonconformist changes that have taken place in the last 10 years, the opening of skilled jobs to blacks, improvements in education and training, recognition of black trade unions, acceptance of a permanent black urban population and the abolition of the pass laws.

The Western democracies should continue protesting the miserable practices of apartheid and use all positive measures to speed its demise. But this should not lead them to impose punitive measures that will wreck the economy of the country.

The New York Times

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Wilhelm's Legions

NEW YORK — The illegal enlistment of Germans for Emperor Wilhelm's legions going on in this country is made very evident by an interview in the Herald with a German consul here, Herr Feigl.

Herr Feigl tries to ridicule the idea that voluntary physical examinations held at the consulate have anything to do with enlistment. Still he hints that it might be awkward for German-Americans visiting their native hearth if they didn't attend these voluntary examinations; and that a neglect to do so would be liable to make things uncomfortable for their relatives in the old country. There may be diplomatic trouble over this.

1912: British Sub Sinks

LONDON — The British submarine B2 was sunk in the English Channel near Dover [on Oct. 4], and one officer and the crew of fourteen were drowned. The only life saved was that

of the second officer. The accident occurred while the B2 was taking part in the naval exercise of the destroyer and submarine flotillas attached to the Home Fleet. The B2 was run down by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika. The B2, which was steaming with the usual lights showing, was struck just before the coming-tower and cut in two. Lifeboats were thrown from the liner and boats were lowered, but the submarine had sunk.

1937: Big Oil on Trial

MADISON, Wisconsin — Twenty-two major oil companies and nearly fifty of their executives went on trial today [Oct. 4] in one of the Federal government's largest prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act. The defendants are accused of conspiring to set gasoline prices in Mid-Western states. Their defense may include that contention that the basis of their indictment is practices which the government itself promoted under the National Recovery Administration.

LETTER

Centigrade to Fahrenheit

I am anxious to find out the way to figure the temperature from Centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa. In other words, I want to know, whenever I see the temperature designated on Centigrade thermometer, how to find out what it would be on Fahrenheit's thermometer.

OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277.
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Yr	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld
				Mat

[illegible]

Smith Barney	11%	92	10.46	+67	Denmark	10%	92	10.46	+67
Robb	11%	92	10.46	+67	Denmark	10%	92	10.46	+67
Smith Barney	8%	94	10.23	+62	Denmark	8%	94	10.23	+62
Robb	8%	94	10.23	+62	Denmark	8%	94	10.23	+62
Smith Barney	7%	95	10.00	+57	Denmark	7%	95	10.00	+57
Robb	7%	95	10.00	+57	Denmark	7%	95	10.00	+57
Smith Barney	6%	96	9.77	+52	Denmark	6%	96	9.77	+52
Robb	6%	96	9.77	+52	Denmark	6%	96	9.77	+52
Smith Barney	5%	97	9.54	+47	Denmark	5%	97	9.54	+47
Robb	5%	97	9.54	+47	Denmark	5%	97	9.54	+47
Smith Barney	4%	98	9.31	+42	Denmark	4%	98	9.31	+42
Robb	4%	98	9.31	+42	Denmark	4%	98	9.31	+42
Smith Barney	3%	99	9.08	+37	Denmark	3%	99	9.08	+37
Robb	3%	99	9.08	+37	Denmark	3%	99	9.08	+37
Smith Barney	2%	00	8.85	+32	Denmark	2%	00	8.85	+32
Robb	2%	00	8.85	+32	Denmark	2%	00	8.85	+32
Smith Barney	1%	01	8.62	+27	Denmark	1%	01	8.62	+27
Robb	1%	01	8.62	+27	Denmark	1%	01	8.62	+27
Smith Barney	0%	02	8.39	+22	Denmark	0%	02	8.39	+22
Robb	0%	02	8.39	+22	Denmark	0%	02	8.39	+22
Smith Barney	0%	03	8.16	+17	Denmark	0%	03	8.16	+17
Robb	0%	03	8.16	+17	Denmark	0%	03	8.16	+17
Smith Barney	0%	04	7.93	+12	Denmark	0%	04	7.93	+12
Robb	0%	04	7.93	+12	Denmark	0%	04	7.93	+12
Smith Barney	0%	05	7.70	+7	Denmark	0%	05	7.70	+7
Robb	0%	05	7.70	+7	Denmark	0%	05	7.70	+7
Smith Barney	0%	06	7.47	+2	Denmark	0%	06	7.47	+2
Robb	0%	06	7.47	+2	Denmark	0%	06	7.47	+2
Smith Barney	0%	07	7.24	-3	Denmark	0%	07	7.24	-3
Robb	0%	07	7.24	-3	Denmark	0%	07	7.24	-3
Smith Barney	0%	08	7.01	-8	Denmark	0%	08	7.01	-8
Robb	0%	08	7.01	-8	Denmark	0%	08	7.01	-8
Smith Barney	0%	09	6.78	-13	Denmark	0%	09	6.78	-13
Robb	0%	09	6.78	-13	Denmark	0%	09	6.78	-13
Smith Barney	0%	10	6.55	-18	Denmark	0%	10	6.55	-18
Robb	0%	10	6.55	-18	Denmark	0%	10	6.55	-18
Smith Barney	0%	11	6.32	-23	Denmark	0%	11	6.32	-23
Robb	0%	11	6.32	-23	Denmark	0%	11	6.32	-23
Smith Barney	0%	12	6.09	-28	Denmark	0%	12	6.09	-28
Robb	0%	12	6.09	-28	Denmark	0%	12	6.09	-28
Smith Barney	0%	13	5.86	-33	Denmark	0%	13	5.86	-33
Robb	0%	13	5.86	-33	Denmark	0%	13	5.86	-33
Smith Barney	0%	14	5.63	-38	Denmark	0%	14	5.63	-38
Robb	0%	14	5.63	-38	Denmark	0%	14	5.63	-38
Smith Barney	0%	15	5.40	-43	Denmark	0%	15	5.40	-43
Robb	0%	15	5.40	-43	Denmark	0%	15	5.40	-43

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

6.92	Belgium 2 M	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.08	Belgium 5 M	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.14	Belgium 7 1/2	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.24	Belgium 10	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.34	CAN 1	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.44	CAN 2	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.54	CAN 3	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.64	CAN 4	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.74	CAN 5	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.84	CAN 6	4%	90	5.99	4.00
7.94	CAN 7	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.04	CAN 8	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.14	CAN 9	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.24	CAN 10	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.34	CAN 11	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.44	CAN 12	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.54	CAN 13	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.64	CAN 14	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.74	CAN 15	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.84	CAN 16	4%	90	5.99	4.00
8.94	CAN 17	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.04	CAN 18	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.14	CAN 19	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.24	CAN 20	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.34	CAN 21	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.44	CAN 22	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.54	CAN 23	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.64	CAN 24	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.74	CAN 25	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.84	CAN 26	4%	90	5.99	4.00
9.94	CAN 27	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.04	CAN 28	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.14	CAN 29	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.24	CAN 30	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.34	CAN 31	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.44	CAN 32	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.54	CAN 33	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.64	CAN 34	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.74	CAN 35	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.84	CAN 36	4%	90	5.99	4.00
10.94	CAN 37	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.04	CAN 38	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.14	CAN 39	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.24	CAN 40	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.34	CAN 41	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.44	CAN 42	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.54	CAN 43	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.64	CAN 44	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.74	CAN 45	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.84	CAN 46	4%	90	5.99	4.00
11.94	CAN 47	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.04	CAN 48	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.14	CAN 49	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.24	CAN 50	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.34	CAN 51	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.44	CAN 52	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.54	CAN 53	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.64	CAN 54	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.74	CAN 55	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.84	CAN 56	4%	90	5.99	4.00
12.94	CAN 57	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.04	CAN 58	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.14	CAN 59	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.24	CAN 60	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.34	CAN 61	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.44	CAN 62	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.54	CAN 63	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.64	CAN 64	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.74	CAN 65	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.84	CAN 66	4%	90	5.99	4.00
13.94	CAN 67	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.04	CAN 68	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.14	CAN 69	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.24	CAN 70	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.34	CAN 71	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.44	CAN 72	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.54	CAN 73	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.64	CAN 74	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.74	CAN 75	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.84	CAN 76	4%	90	5.99	4.00
14.94	CAN 77	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.04	CAN 78	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.14	CAN 79	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.24	CAN 80	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.34	CAN 81	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.44	CAN 82	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.54	CAN 83	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.64	CAN 84	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.74	CAN 85	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.84	CAN 86	4%	90	5.99	4.00
15.94	CAN 87	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.04	CAN 88	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.14	CAN 89	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.24	CAN 90	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.34	CAN 91	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.44	CAN 92	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.54	CAN 93	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.64	CAN 94	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.74	CAN 95	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.84	CAN 96	4%	90	5.99	4.00
16.94	CAN 97	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.04	CAN 98	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.14	CAN 99	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.24	CAN 100	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.34	CAN 101	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.44	CAN 102	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.54	CAN 103	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.64	CAN 104	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.74	CAN 105	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.84	CAN 106	4%	90	5.99	4.00
17.94	CAN 107	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.04	CAN 108	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.14	CAN 109	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.24	CAN 110	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.34	CAN 111	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.44	CAN 112	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.54	CAN 113	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.64	CAN 114	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.74	CAN 115	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.84	CAN 116	4%	90	5.99	4.00
18.94	CAN 117	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.04	CAN 118	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.14	CAN 119	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.24	CAN 120	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.34	CAN 121	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.44	CAN 122	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.54	CAN 123	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.64	CAN 124	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.74	CAN 125	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.84	CAN 126	4%	90	5.99	4.00
19.94	CAN 127	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.04	CAN 128	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.14	CAN 129	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.24	CAN 130	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.34	CAN 131	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.44	CAN 132	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.54	CAN 133	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.64	CAN 134	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.74	CAN 135	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.84	CAN 136	4%	90	5.99	4.00
20.94	CAN 137	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.04	CAN 138	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.14	CAN 139	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.24	CAN 140	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.34	CAN 141	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.44	CAN 142	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.54	CAN 143	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.64	CAN 144	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.74	CAN 145	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.84	CAN 146	4%	90	5.99	4.00
21.94	CAN 147	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.04	CAN 148	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.14	CAN 149	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.24	CAN 150	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.34	CAN 151	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.44	CAN 152	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.54	CAN 153	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.64	CAN 154	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.74	CAN 155	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.84	CAN 156	4%	90	5.99	4.00
22.94	CAN 157	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.04	CAN 158	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.14	CAN 159	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.24	CAN 160	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.34	CAN 161	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.44	CAN 162	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.54	CAN 163	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.64	CAN 164	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.74	CAN 165	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.84	CAN 166	4%	90	5.99	4.00
23.94	CAN 167	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.04	CAN 168	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.14	CAN 169	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.24	CAN 170	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.34	CAN 171	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.44	CAN 172	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.54	CAN 173	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.64	CAN 174	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.74	CAN 175	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.84	CAN 176	4%	90	5.99	4.00
24.94	CAN 177	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.04	CAN 178	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.14	CAN 179	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.24	CAN 180	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.34	CAN 181	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.44	CAN 182	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.54	CAN 183	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.64	CAN 184	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.74	CAN 185	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.84	CAN 186	4%	90	5.99	4.00
25.94	CAN 187	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.04	CAN 188	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.14	CAN 189	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.24	CAN 190	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.34	CAN 191	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.44	CAN 192	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.54	CAN 193	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.64	CAN 194	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.74	CAN 195	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.84	CAN 196	4%	90	5.99	4.00
26.94	CAN 197	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.04	CAN 198	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.14	CAN 199	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.24	CAN 200	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.34	CAN 201	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.44	CAN 202	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.54	CAN 203	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.64	CAN 204	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.74	CAN 205	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.84	CAN 206	4%	90	5.99	4.00
27.94	CAN 207	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.04	CAN 208	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.14	CAN 209	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.24	CAN 210	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.34	CAN 211	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.44	CAN 212	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.54	CAN 213	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.64	CAN 214	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.74	CAN 215	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.84	CAN 216	4%	90	5.99	4.00
28.94	CAN 217	4%	90	5.99	4.00
29.04	CAN 218	4%	90	5.99	4.00
29.14	CAN 219	4%	90	5.99	4.00
29.24	CAN 220	4%</			

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

7.80	New Highs	192	115	Jan 1 to date	2.6
7.80	New Lows	190	220	YTD to date	1.7

NYSE Sales		Sales Ytd.
Total for week		236,640,000
Week ago		297,440,000
Year ago		449,130,000
Two weeks ago		240,000,000
Jan 1 to date		34,541,200,000
YTD to date		34,541,200,000
YTD to date		20,422,800,000

AMEX Dealers		This WK
Advanced		674
Declined		36
Unchanged		10
Total Issues		1070
New Highs		162
New Lows		78

estLB International S.A. 32-34, boulevard Grands Ducs, Luxembourg

7.80	New Highs	192	115	Jan 1 to date	2.6
7.80	New Lows	190	220	YTD to date	1.7

NYSE Sales		Sales Ytd.
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Advanced		674
Declined		36
Unchanged		10
Total Issues		1070
New Highs		162
New Lows		78

estLB International S.A. 32-34, boulevard Grands Ducs, Luxembourg

WestLB
Westdeutsche Landesbank

6.33 4.68
 6.28 4.85
 6.43 5.58
 6.02 4.41
 5.73 4.26
 5.97 5.80
 6.18 5.62
 6.40 5.54
 5.78 5.16
 5.98 6.47
 6.26 5.90
 6.06 6.44
 5.87 5.98
 6.40 4.24
 6.21 5.32
 5.96 6.66
 5.07 5.47
 5.04 6.66
 5.87 5.87
 6.35 5.56
 6.43 5.97
 6.44 6.18
 5.86 6.39
 6.17 5.13
 6.07 6.50
 6.74 6.48
 5.52 6.44
 6.12 7.09
 6.26 5.58
 6.40 6.34
 6.24 6.77
 6.44 6.02
 6.41 6.47

20	10.00
11	10.00
20	9.96
10	10.04
72	9.50
52	10.26
17	10.10
12	8.92
9	8.92
23	11.06
103	12.00
7	14.42
58	6.20
100	5.34

Oct. 2

Harrocar

1.00 146.00
 1.25 148.00
 1.50 150.00
 1.75 152.00
 2.00 154.00
 2.25 156.00
 2.50 158.00
 2.75 160.00
 3.00 162.00
 3.25 164.00
 3.50 166.00
 3.75 168.00
 4.00 170.00
 4.25 172.00
 4.50 174.00
 4.75 176.00
 5.00 178.00
 5.25 180.00
 5.50 182.00
 5.75 184.00
 6.00 186.00
 6.25 188.00
 6.50 190.00
 6.75 192.00
 7.00 194.00
 7.25 196.00
 7.50 198.00
 7.75 200.00
 8.00 202.00
 8.25 204.00
 8.50 206.00
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 18.25 284.00
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 19.25 292.00
 19.50 294.00
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 20.00 298.00
 20.25 300.00
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 20.75 304.00
 21.00 306.00
 21.25 308.00
 21.50 310.00
 21.75 312.00
 22.00 314.00
 22.25 316.00
 22.50 318.00
 22.75 320.00
 23.00 322.00
 23.25 324.00
 23.50 326.00
 23.75 328.00
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Düsseldorf	Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office , P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1 International Bond Trading and Sales: Telephone (211) 8 26 31 22/8 26 37 41 Telex 8 581 881/8 581 882
London	Westdeutsche Landesbank, 41, Moorgate, London EC2R 6AE/UK Telephone (1) 638 6141, Telex 887 984
Luxembourg	WestLB International S.A. 32-34, boulevard Grande D'Armes, Luxembourg

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
EUROPEAN SALES DIRECTOR	attractive	A large int'l group
INT'L INVESTMENT ANALYST	attractive	A Swiss Com-

SENIOR INVESTMENT ANALYST SPANISH EQUITIES	\$25,000-\$30,000	McGraw-Hill Campbell Johnston Associates
REPRESENTATIVES & COORDINATOR	\$12,352 po- \$15,273 pa	Amnesty Int'l

If you haven't seen last week's **INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS** rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 97251 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46-37-93.81. Telex: 611595

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Aimee Potter Hardow

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
Bank of Baroda	\$30	1992	0.10	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1990. Fees 0.12%.
Masters Funding 3	\$38.7	1994	0.20	100	—	Over six-month Libor. Noncallable. Denominations \$700,000.
SABRE VI	\$72	1992	14	100.05	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations \$100,000.
Finland	FF 700	1994	0.15	100	—	Over 1-year Libor for first year, over 3-month Libor thereafter. If interest is 0.25% or more than Paris interbank offered rate the coupon becomes 0.25% over floor. Callable in 1988 at par, and on every coupon date thereafter. Fees 0.20%.
FIXED-COUPON						
News International	\$100	1990	9	100 1/8	98.38	Convertible in 1988 into a 3-year floating rate note paying 0.25% over 3-month Libor. Fees 195%. Denominations \$10,000.
Industrial Bank of Japan	DM 100	1992	5 1/8	100	98.65	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
World Bank	DM 200	1992	5 1/8	100	—	Private placement, fees undisclosed.
Crédit Lyonnais	CS 75	1990	11 1/8	101 1/4	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 118%.
Genelcom	CS 50	1992	10 1/8	113 1/4	109.00	Each CS\$5,000 note with five 2-year warrants exercisable into gold at \$450.00 per ounce. Fees 178%.
Shell Canada	CS 100	1992	11 1/8	101 1/4	98.75	Noncallable. Fees 118%.
GMAC Australia	Aus\$ 60	1991	13	101 1/8	99.38	Noncallable. Fees 118%.
National Westminster Bank	Aus\$ 50	1992	13 1/8	101 1/8	100.13	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Swiss Bank Corp. Australia	Aus\$ 75	1991	12 1/8	101 1/8	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 118%.
World Bank	Aus\$ 70	1994	12 1/8	101 1/8	99.63	Noncallable. Fees 118%.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Asahi	\$30	1992	3 1/8	100	93.50	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 707 yen per share and at 148.35 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Canon	\$300	1992	open	100	98.38	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Canon	\$300	1993	open	100	96.00	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
C. Itoh Fuel	\$50	1992	3 1/8	100	97.50	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,264 yen per share and at 148.35 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Daiwa Paper Manufacturing	\$70	1992	open	100	97.75	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 5.
Fuji Bank	\$200	2002	open	100	98.50	Semiannual coupon indicated at 19%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Hozono-Gumi	\$50	1992	3 1/8	100	97.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 728 yen per share and at 148.35 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
KAO	\$100	1992	open	100	98.63	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Keppel	\$75	1997	2 1/8	100	—	Callable at 102 in 1992. Convertible at \$407 Singapore per share, at 5.7% premium. Fees 24%.
Koyo Saito	\$60	1992	3 1/8	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 677 yen per share and at 148.35 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Morita Fire Pump Manufacturing	\$25	1992	3 1/8	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 677 yen per share and at 148.35 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Nippon Paint	\$70	1992	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 7.
Ogden	\$75	2002	5 1/8	100	—	Convertible at \$42.65 per share, at 15.2% premium. Fees 24%.
Ryden Trading Company	\$30	1992	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 5.
Sanki	\$40	1992	open	100	96.00	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 5.
Sumitomo Electric Industries	\$200	1992	3 1/8	100	102.50	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,846 yen per share and at 147.55 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Taiyo Paper Manufacturing	\$70	1992	3 1/8	100	97.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,763 yen per share and at 147.55 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Taisei Prefab Construction	\$40	1992	3 1/8	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 642 yen per share and at 145.20 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Tosoh	\$200	1992	open	100	96.50	Coupon indicated at 36%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 5.
Royal Bank of Scotland	£50	1994	8 1/8	100	101.75	Each £1,000 note with 142 five-year warrants exercisable into bank's shares at 443 pence per share, at 4.98% premium. Fees 24%.
Leykam Muerzstaler Papier und Zellstoff	DM 100	1994	4 1/8	125	144.00	Each DM1,000 note with 2 warrants exercisable into a total of 28 company shares at 276 Austrian schilling per share, at 19.7% premium. Fees 24%.
Sodick	DM 50	1993	open	100	102.00	Semiannual coupon indicated at 11% to 14%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.

BONDS: Dollar, Prices in Fixed-Rate Market Diverge

Continued from first finance page

percent fees paid to underwriters, at the six-year notes were at a discount of 4 points.

The extremely heavy flow of Japanese equity-warrant bonds accounted for half of the total volume of straight Eurodollar bonds in the first nine months of the year.

According to figures supplied by Salomon Brothers, a total of \$52 billion of dollar-denominated Eurobonds were issued in the first nine months. Salomon puts the total of straight Eurodollar debt at 40.8 billion. But it includes equity-warrant debt in this category, which alone totaled \$20 billion — virtually all of it from Japan.

For the third quarter, equity-warrant issues amounted to some \$6 billion, accounting for more than half of the \$15.2 billion of straight Eurodollar debt marketed.

For the year so far, all categories of Eurodollar debt accounted for 4.3 percent of total Eurobond vol-

ume of \$117.2 billion. The dollar's share of the market is the smallest ever, down from 63 percent last year.

In addition, this total nine-month volume is down 18 percent from the year-ago period — the first decline since 1983.

The decline in the dollar's share of the market is both a reflection of the lack of confidence in the currency as well as the collapse of the market for floating-rate notes. So far this year, the volume of dollar FRNs has totaled \$2.9 billion compared with \$29.8 billion in the year-ago period.

Issuers seeking to borrow floating-rate dollars have reverted to issuing fixed-coupon non-dollar debt and swapping the proceeds into floating-rate dollars. This accounts for the huge increase in the issuance of debt denominated in Australian and New Zealand dollars — the most popular swap instruments.

So far this year the equivalent of \$9.5 billion of debt denominated in Australian dollars has been issued, up from the equivalent of \$4 billion in the year-ago period. This year's total for New Zealand dollar paper is equal to \$2.2 billion compared to \$707 million.

This volume gives the Australian dollar a market share of 8 percent, in fifth position behind the U.S. dollar. Also following the dollar are bonds in yen with a 14.7 percent share of the market; sterling, 10.3 percent and the Deutsche mark, 8.8 percent.

The decline in overall Eurobond volume reflects investor wariness about liquidity following the difficulties in the FRN market and, thus, a preference for buying in domestic bond markets. It also shows the slowdown in issuance activity as the major borrowers arranged precautionary financing when interest rates were still declining.

Agreement Is Reported On Coffee Export Quotas

LONDON — Coffee-producing and consuming countries agreed a principle Sunday to reintroduce export quotas, a spokesman for the consumers said. The price-support mechanism has been suspended since February 1986.

Talks under the aegis of the International Coffee Organization agreed on a method to adjust quotas in the October-December quarter, the first three months of the 1987-88 coffee year, said the spokesman, Abraham van Overbeek.

This was the last obstacle to overall agreement and allows quotas to be reintroduced, he said. The full ICO council, meeting late Sunday, was expected to approve the accord. The talks have lasted 12 days.

Earlier, delegates said experts had decided how to distribute export quotas among producer countries, removing the main obstacle to a new international accord to support prices.

Delegates say the United States, the biggest consumer, has been insisting that new quotas be set mainly according to objective criteria, such as available supply and stocks. It considers initial proposals by a producer majority were too much a result of political bargaining.

Quotas lapsed in 1986 when a drought in Brazil, the biggest coffee producer, reduced its crop. But better Brazilian weather this year means that the market is again oversupplied, while earlier talks to sign quotas collapsed in March.

TRADE: U.S.-Canada Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in Congress over any exemption.

Reagan administration trade officials initially insisted that they could not meet Canada's demands, and it was unclear how far the United States moved on the issue to reach agreement. It was also unknown how many concessions the Mulroney government had made to U.S. demands on other trade issues, mostly related to Canada ending barriers to U.S. imports and investment and the Canadian subsidies that gave its products a competitive edge.

The United States had agreed to form a binational trade tribunal with binding powers, but unlike Canada favored giving it authority only to review decisions already made through regular channels.

G-7 Currency Pact Will Divert Speculation, U.S. Analyst Says

Recently in Washington the Group of Seven countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — reaffirmed their determination to coordinate economic policies and stabilize exchange rates. The United States and Britain announced proposals to strengthen the system, including plans for the monitoring of world commodity prices. James A. Baker Jr., the U.S. Treasury secretary, said gold should be one of the targeted commodities.

Economics correspondent Reginald Dale spoke with Howard Kurz, partner in the New York investment management firm of Buchen, Kurz & Co. Until recently, Mr. Kurz was chief currency trader at Bank of America, where he typically traded \$5 billion to \$10 billion daily.

Q. How will the markets react?

A. In the short term, the strategy should stabilize the dollar. People feel that the dollar is not going to move out of its agreed range. Right now the G-7 is winning.

The whole reason for the proposals on commodity prices was to show the market that the G-7 has other weapons in the back of the closet, in addition to currency intervention and interest rate changes. The group's leaders are making it clear that they want to be taken very seriously, and they want to be seen as real statesmen, and they are telling the market "Don't even try thinking about an attack on the dollar."

But they are buying currency stability at the expense of instability in other markets. They are creating two bills for one cure.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. By restricting movements in the dol-

lar, they are pushing speculation elsewhere. Speculative pressure will move into two other outlets — the bond and stock markets, where we are seeing big fluctuations. U.S. bonds have become a major speculative pool. The U.S. bond market should not

be the world's largest casino. It was meant to finance U.S. government over-expenditure. Now its whole purpose is being frustrated. At some point its volatility is bound to increase, particularly if major Japanese investors decide to pull out.

Q. Is that likely?

A. Japanese investors bought nearly half the bonds auctioned by the U.S. government last year. They have an enormous appetite for U.S. Treasury bonds and they hardly ever sell them. But when they do they sell massively.

Suppose Japan got into financial trouble and wanted to pull back foreign investments. Or let's say that in November the Japanese don't like the probable U.S. presidential candidates for 1988, they don't like the American political and economic scenario and they want to get out of U.S. bonds. That would have a twofold effect. They would sell the bonds for dollars and then they would sell the dollars. Japan's massive dollar purchases are the only thing that has kept the dollar from plunging to under 100 yen from today's rate of well over 140.

By focusing exclusively on the exchange

rate, the G-7 is making too much hang on too little. It is building a house of cards that could fall down.

Q. What about the proposal to monitor commodity prices?

A. By dragging commodities in, Mr. Baker is effectively seeking to float the dollar against a gold-anchored commodity basket. That will destabilize the commodities markets in the same way that the stock and bond markets have been upset. Every investment firm will hire eight more commodities traders to speculate in commodities.

How would it work anyway? Is the Federal Reserve going to buy pork bellies to support prices? How do you stabilize the price of soybeans? South Africa and the Soviet Union control gold production. What if Brazil decided not to export coffee for a month or someone tried to corner the silver market again?

Q. Why then does the market appear to be taking the proposal seriously?

A. The market was starved of news and wanted something fresh. The psychology of the market is such that it can convince itself of anything.

Q. What then are the longer-term prospects for the dollar?

A. The G-7's latest strategy probably has a mileage of three to six months. But actually I believe we will see new dollar lows before the end of the year. We still don't have a credible economic policy in the

United States. We need a real change around in our productivity and spending habits and in our lack of ability to save.

We can hold the dollar temporarily by raising interest rates. But at some point we will run out of people ready to take the exchange rate risk of buying dollars for the sake of a marginally higher yield. Each interest rate increase will create a little more demand, but then the world oversupply of dollars will take over again and we have to raise the rates again.

Anyway, many people in the market believe that the U.S. authorities are letting interest rates go up now so that they can be brought down a little next spring in the run-up to the presidential election. It is very difficult to win votes in a recession, and it has been proved that voter dissatisfaction goes up as interest rates rise.

Q. As a trader, don't you have an interest in currency volatility rather than the stability that Mr. Baker and his colleagues are trying to achieve?

A. Any speculative operator is generally in favor of some volatility, but not too much. When the dollar was moving by 5 to 10 percent a day two-and-a-half years ago, that was just as bad as, if not worse than, a weekly move of only half a percent.

Extreme volatility makes it more difficult and more expensive to do business because banks have to cover themselves by widening the spread between bids and offers for a currency. That makes transactions more costly for the customer and hurts long-term capital movements.

Chase Manhattan Wins American Airlines \$500 Million Loan

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — American Airlines returned to the international credit market last week with a \$500 million multi-option facility that the company had put out for competitive bidding.

Chase Manhattan Bank won the contest, setting an annual fee on the facility of 7 1/8 basis points, or .075 percent. The credit line is nominally for five years but will run for eight. At the end of each of the first three years the maturity will be extended an additional year unless underwriters refuse.

If the borrower uses the line, it has three base rates to choose from: the London interbank rate plus 1/4 point, the reserve adjusted rate for certificates of deposit plus 1/4 point, or the higher of the federal funds rate plus 1/4 point or the prime rate of U.S. banks.

Whichever the rate, there is a utilization fee of 5 basis points if more than one-third of the loan is drawn and 7 1/2 basis points if more than two-thirds is used.

Fees for banks underwriting \$500 million commitments amount to five basis points.

The terms were regarded by the market as aggressive but not an

obstacle. "American is the best U.S. airline credit and there are many banks who want to do business with them, so it will get done," said one banker who had bid and lost in the race for the mandate.

American has two outstanding Eurodollar facilities totaling \$500 million that are not currently being

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

utilized. The annual fee on the first facility, arranged in 1985, averages 10 basis points a year while the charge on the second, arranged in 1986, is "slightly more expensive" than the charge on the new facility now in the market, the company's treasurer, Roy Grant, said.

However, the new facility carries the lowest drawing charges.

Mr. Grant said that American has no intention of canceling the earlier facilities. He said the company intends to reduce the amount of cash it holds from \$1 billion to \$500 million and the new line is intended to maintain an unchanged \$1.5 billion on hand.

"All we're doing," said Mr. Grant, "is changing the mix of cash and standby facilities."

Scheduled to be launched this week is a \$300 million facility for Au Printemps SA, the French retail

store group. As with recent French corporate borrowing, the loan will be a combination of domestic francs and foreign currencies but open only to banks operating in France that can lend local currency.

Swedbank is in the market for a \$100 million, five-year revolving underwriting facility to replace a more expensive seven-year facility arranged in 1984. The annual facility fee on the new line is 6 1/2 basis points. Underwriters agree to provide funds at a maximum rate of 6 1/2 basis points over Libor if they are unable to market short-term paper offered by the bank.

In addition, if more than one-third of the credit line is drawn, there will be a utilization fee of 3 1/2 basis points, which rises to 4 1/2 basis points if more than two-thirds is used.

Centex Corp., a Dallas-based real estate developer, is asking banks for a \$150 million, five-year credit. Interest will be set at 15 basis points over Libor with a utilization fee of five basis points if more than half the amount is drawn. The commitment fee on unused amounts is 10 basis points for the portion held as immediately available and 7 1/2 points on the amount designated in reserve.

Pakistan, making its annual visit to the market, is seeking a \$100 million, five-year syndicated loan carrying interest at 1 point over Libor. The commitment fee on undrawn amounts is 1/4 percent.

The central bank of Turkey is in the market for an \$85 million, three-year credit. Interest is set at 1 1/4 points over Libor and front-end fees are 1 percent for banks underwriting \$5 million.

TransAustrian Gasline Finance Co. is seeking a five-year credit of 90 million Deutsche marks. Interest will be set at 12 1/2 basis points over Libor and front-end fees are 7 1/2 basis points. The borrower is 95 percent owned by Starm SpA, the Italian state-owned energy company and 5 percent by OMV AG, the Austrian state-owned energy company.

The money will be used for the construction of a second pipeline carrying oil from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. TransAustrian sold to lead manager Bank of America an option to convert the loan to U.S. dollars, reducing the pipeline company's effective borrowing cost to around 40 basis points below Libor.

Cuthrie Corp., a British industrial conglomerate, is in the market for a \$100 million multi-option fa-

Citicorp to Sell Part of Offices To Dai-Ichi, Boosting Capital

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In another step toward recapitalizing itself after huge losses, Citicorp said it would sell parts of its New York headquarters complex to Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Japan.

Dai-Ichi agreed to pay \$670 million, giving Citicorp an after-tax gain of \$270 million.

Citicorp will sell a one-third interest in the Park Avenue building that it occupies, and two-thirds of its Citicorp Center as office condominiums. The buildings face each other.

On May 19, John S. Reed, Citicorp's chairman, decided to set aside \$3 billion for possible losses on Third World loans, giving the banking company a six-month loss of \$2.3 billion. However, Mr. Reed said that Citicorp would narrow its loss for the whole year to \$1 billion, through earnings, tax benefits and asset sales.

Since then, the bank has sold more than \$1 billion in new common stock, a move that, while

building Citicorp's capital base, should in theory depress the bank's earnings per share by increasing the number of shares outstanding.

However, last month, in its first step toward rebuilding earnings, Citicorp announced that it had bought an annuity to satisfy domestic pension obligations and would be booking a \$160 million after-tax gain.

In the Dai-Ichi transaction, Citicorp will also be able to book a gain because the \$670 million price for the condominiums is far above their cost. Citicorp estimates that the gain, to be recorded in the current quarter, will be \$450 million pretax, or \$270 million after tax.

Taken together, the pension transaction and the condominium sales have produced \$430 million in after-tax earnings, so Citicorp is almost a third of the way toward its earnings goal for the year.

Boveri Announces An Alliance With Italy's Tosi Group

Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — BBC Brown, Boveri & Co., the Swiss engineering group that recently announced plans to merge with its Swedish competitor ASEA AB, is strengthening its position in Italy through an alliance with Franco Tosi Ingegneria SpA, a subsidiary of Italmobiliare, the parent family's holding company.

In an exchange of shareholdings, the companies said last week that Tecnomasio Italiano Brown Boveri SpA would take full control of a Franco Tosi subsidiary, Ercole Marelli Nuova EMG SpA. Brown, Boveri itself will also take 30 percent stakes in both Ingegneria and its subsidiary Franco Tosi Industriale SpA, while this latter company will buy 30 percent of Tecnomasio and its main unit. The companies said financial details had not been finalized.

Tecnomasio has annual sales of 655 billion lire (\$493 million), compared with Franco Tosi's combined revenue of 500 billion lire. The ASEA group subsidiaries bring in a further 300 billion lire in Italy.

The alliance represents the first step in a restructuring of the fragmented Italian market, said Gianpiero Pesenti, vice chairman of Franco Tosi. It aims to create an integrated line of products in power generation, electrical machinery, automation and control systems.

OPPORTUNITES

Sigle social : 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2525 Luxembourg
R.C. LUX R. 26062

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués à
L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ANNUELLE

des actionnaires d'OPPORTUNITES qui se tiendra au siège social le 15 octobre 1987 à 16 heures et qui délibèrera sur l'ordre du jour :

1. rapport du Conseil d'Administration;
2. rapport du Commissaire aux Comptes;
3. adoption du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 30 juin 1987;
4. affectation du résultat de l'exercice;
5. décharge aux administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes;
6. réélection des administrateurs et du Commissaire aux Comptes;
7. divers.

Les résolutions des actionnaires lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle seront votées à une majorité simple des actionnaires présents et votants. Chaque action a un droit de vote.

Tout actionnaire peut voter par mandataire.

Pour la société
Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A.
Secrétariat de Luxembourg
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2525 LUXEMBOURG

CANON INC.

Adress has been received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of DIVIDEND of ¥500 per share for the six months period ended 30th June 1987. Holders of EUROPEAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS TO BEARER (Share EDRs) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share EDRs should present Coupons No. 32 at the office of HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED, 45, BECH STREET, LONDON EC2P 3JX, where listing forms are available, or BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG, 2, RUE ROYALE, LUXEMBOURG. Payment in sterling will be made at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation. Holders of BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS (Share BDRs) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share BDRs should present Coupons No. 29 at the office of HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED, 45, BECH STREET, LONDON EC2P 3JX, where listing forms are available OR, The Full Bank Limited, Investment Services, 3, 22, Waterloo Road, 75 Park V. Payment will be made in U.S. Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation. Japanese Withholding Tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the proceeds of the dividend, except in the case of holders resident in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, West Germany.

To obtain payment under deduction of Withholding Tax at the reduced rate of 15%, residents of the above countries must furnish a declaration of residence as required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration in respect of holders resident in the United Kingdom is incorporated in the listing form.

For residents of all other countries or territories declaration must be furnished, giving the name and address of the beneficial owner, the member of definitive numbers of EDRs/BDRs held, and certifying that he is entitled to the 5% Tax Relief pursuant to the Tax Convention between Japan and the country concerned.

Share EDR/BDR holders resident in the Republic of Korea will receive payment under deduction of Withholding Tax at the reduced rate of 12% and residents of Zambia without any deduction subject to the provisions of a declaration on set out above.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above international conventions relating to Japanese Withholding Tax apply only to corporate payments for payment within 12 months of the record date. Thereafter no will be deducted at the full rate of 20% and it will be the responsibility of the owner to claim from the Japanese Tax Authorities any refund to which he is entitled.

United Kingdom Income Tax as the appropriate rate will be deducted from the proceeds unless the Company are accompanied by a United Kingdom Affidavit of Non-residence.

Full information may be obtained from HILL Samuel & Co. Ltd., 45, Bech Street, London EC2P 3JX.

NEW ISSUE

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Greece Dr.	**	22,000	12,000	6,600	49%
Ireland Ltd.	**	150	82	45	40%
Italy Lire	(02) 345 23 49	3,500	210,000	115,000	43%
Lebanon L.C.	**	11,500	6,500	3,400	37%
Netherlands Fl.	06 622 08 11	650	360	198	40%
Norway N.K.R.	(01) 41 75 81	1,800	900	540	38%
Portugal Ecn.	**	22,000	12,000	6,600	52%
Spain* Pass.	**	29,000	16,000	8,800	41%
Sweden* S.R.	(08) 21 82 75	1,800	900	540	38%
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1941

USIF, REAL ESTATE

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of USIF, Real Estate ("USIF") will be held at the Nassau Beach Hotel (Gulfstream Room), West Bay Street on the Island of New Providence in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1987 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. to consider and, if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers & Lybrand of Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, as the auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period; and
2. any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

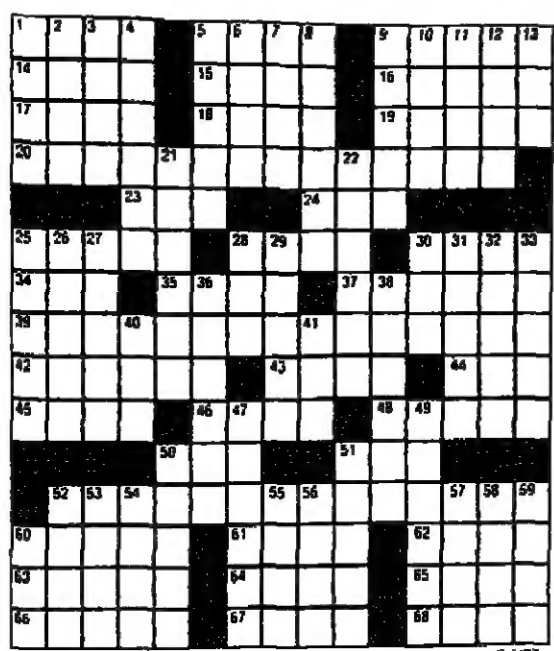
Dated this 1st day of October, 1987

ROYWEST TRUST CORPORATION (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
Custodian Trustee

Note: A Shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his place, and such proxy need not be a Shareholder of USIF. There is enclosed with this Notice a form of proxy to be completed by the Shareholder and deposited with the Custodian Trustee which to be valid must be signed by the Shareholder and deposited at the office of RoyWest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, P.O. Box N-7785, Nassau, Bahamas, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting. The enclosed envelope should be used to mail the completed proxy to RoyWest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited.

Holders of International Depositary Receipts (IDRs) issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York who wish to have the underlying USIF shares voted at the meeting, must either deposit the attached voting instructions duly filled in and signed together with their IDRs or have the voting instruction including the confirmation of deposit of their bank deposit by their bank not later than November 20, 1987 with one of the paying agents of USIF listed at the end of the voting instruction.

SPORTS



ACROSS

1 Of the ear
5 Cautious
9 Communion
14 Fibber
15 Rounded ear
16 Skin layer
17 Water plant
18 Paradise
19 Sharp-tasting vegetable
20 Fighter of the Year: 1986 am.
23 Cereal grain
24 Before, to Poe
25 Squandered, perhaps
28 Gumbo
30 — Kett of comics
34 Indisposed
35 Roof edge
37 Altruistic person
39 Fighter of the Year: 1987
42 In the middle of
43 Deserve
44 Equal: Prefix
45 Give temporarily
46 Terminates

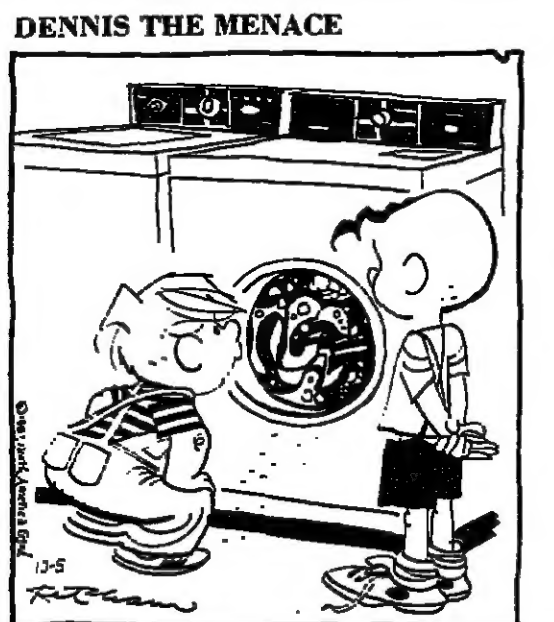
DOWN

48 Organic compound
50 Mining find
51 Doctrine adherent
52 Chalk remover
60 Wanderer
61 On one's — (alert)
62 Always
63 Existential
64 Twin of Jacob
65 Identical
66 Usinor of Stryker
67 Neural network
68 Dilatory

DOWN

1 Norwegian king
2 Cultivate
3 Villain in "Othello"
4 French pencil
5 "Washington" — here
6 Ending passage in music
7 Help a hood
8 Tenant
9 Reverse

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herb Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IPPUL
GELEY
NARREB
OATEGE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

Friday's Jumbles: RURAL FAVOR UNOLY EXPEND
Answer: How the cat enjoyed its milk in the "LAP" OF LUXURY

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	12-15	Bangkok	26-30
Antwerp	12-15	Beijing	17-21
Berlin	12-15	Hong Kong	24-28
Brussels	12-15	Kobe	24-28
Copenhagen	12-15	Manila	24-28
Dublin	12-15	Seoul	24-28
Frankfurt	12-15	Singapore	24-28
Geneva	12-15	Taipei	24-28
London	12-15	Tokyo	24-28
Madrid	12-15		
Moscow	12-15		
Munich	12-15		
Nice	12-15		
Paris	12-15		
Rome	12-15		
Stockholm	12-15		
Strasbourg	12-15		
Vienna	12-15		
Warsaw	12-15		
Zurich	12-15		

MIDDLE EAST		NORTH AMERICA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Alexandria	12-15	Anchorage	12-15
Beirut	12-15	Atlanta	12-15
Cairo	12-15	Boston	12-15
Damascus	12-15	Chicago	12-15
Jerusalem	12-15	Detroit	12-15
Tel Aviv	12-15	Houston	12-15

OCEANIA		SOUTH AMERICA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	12-15	Buenos Aires	12-15
Sydney	12-15	Caracas	12-15
		Lima	12-15
		Mexico City	12-15
		Rio de Janeiro	12-15

MONDAY'S FORECAST CHANNEL 5, FRANKFURT: Overcast, 12-15. LONDON: Partly cloudy, 12-15. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 12-15. PARIS: Partly cloudy, 12-15. ROME: Partly cloudy, 12-15. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 12-15.

Vasquez Takes WBA Title; Rosi, Mitchell Prevail

SEOUL — Wilfredo Vasquez of Puerto Rico stopped champion Park Chan-yong of South Korea in the 10th round here Sunday, capturing the World Boxing Association bantamweight title.

Vasquez, 24, improved his pro record to 24-2-1. Park, 35, was making the first defense of the title he won from Takuya Murguma in May; he fell to 23-4-2.

On unanimous decisions elsewhere, Gianfranco Rosi of Italy took the World Boxing Council super-welterweight title and South African Brian Mitchell kept his WBA super-featherweight crown.

In Gravelines, France, Mitchell floored French champion Daniel Londeas twice over 15 rounds Saturday night in running his record to 32-1-2. It was the third successful defense for Mitchell, 26, since he won the title from Panamanian Alfredo Layne in September 1986. Londeas is 41-6.

In Perugia, Italy, Rosi upset Mexican titleholder Lupe Aquino, the judges scoring the 12-round fight 118-113, 115-114 and 115-114. Rosi, 30, became the 15th Italian boxer to win a world title.

Strike-Version Bears Still Monsters, Rout Eagles, 35-3

PHILADELPHIA — The strike version of the Chicago Bears did not compare with the regular "Monsters of the Midway," but they obtained the same results Sunday with a 35-3 rout of the non-union Philadelphia Eagles before only 4,074 fans.

The Bears crushed the Eagles with the help of three touchdown passes by Mike Hoseney, just two weeks ago a bartender.

Both teams arrived at Veterans Stadium before dawn to avoid mass picketing by unions supporting the Players Association strike against the National Football League.

The estimated 1,500 pickets, hundreds posted at each gate, kept fans out of the 62,000-seat stadium until mounted police formed a corridor.

Chargers 10, Bengals 9: In Cincinnati, Jeff Goffney, cut by San Diego this summer, kicked a 24-yard field goal in the closing minutes to give the Chargers their victory at half-filled Riverfront Stadium. The Bengals set one club record: with 10 punts.

Browns 20, Patriots 10: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Larry Mason, released on Cleveland's final cut in training camp, ran for two touchdowns in a mistake-prone game watched by the smallest crowd in the 61,000-seat Sullivan Stadium's history, 14,830.

Bucs 31, Lions 27: In Pontiac, Michigan, only 4,919 fans showed up to see Tampa Bay win a game that had an advance sale of 40,000 tickets and turned on a fumbled punt, while outside the stadium at least seven picketers were arrested for violating a court order not to interfere with traffic.

Colts 47, Bills 6: In Orchard Park, New York, Gary Hogeboom, one of the first veterans to defy the strike, threw five touchdown passes and an experienced Indianapolis team routed the strike-depleted Bills before 9,860 at 80,000-seat Rich Stadium.

Buffalo, one of 13 teams with no players who crossed the picket lines, was hurt by six fumbles and three interceptions and was saved from the worst loss in club history by an eight-yard scoring pass from Willie Totten to Marc Brown midway through the fourth quarter.

Redskins 28, St. Louis 21: In Washington, the NFL's longest sell-out streak ended as 27,728 turned out to see the Redskins, playing capably with non-regulars, defeat a St. Louis team with eight non-striking veterans.

Anthony Allen caught three touchdown passes and set a team record with 255 yards receiving to lead a makeshift lineup of Redskins. The Cardinals were playing with eight starters who crossed their picket line against a Redskins team that held firm with the two-week-old strike. The Cardinals lost wide receiver Roy Green to a strained hamstring, however, and few of the other veterans were a factor.

Miami, by a Little Extra, Beats Florida St.

NEW YORK — Extra points decided a one-point game Saturday between two of the top-ranked U.S. college football teams.

Third-rated Miami edged No. 4 Florida State, 26-25, because the Hurricanes were successful on two two-point conversions and the Seminoles failed on one one-point kick and had a two-point conversion pass knocked down in the end zone with 42 seconds left to play.

Miami, 3-0, rallied from a 16-point third-quarter deficit to beat Florida State, 4-1, for the ninth time in the schools' last 10 meetings in Tallahassee. The Hurricanes have won 24 straight regular-season games, 17 on the road, and have a 19-1 record on the road under the coaching of Jimmy Johnson.

Florida State lost its lead in the fourth quarter for the third straight year as Steve Walsh's three touchdown passes put the Hurricanes ahead, 26-19, with 2:22 left, the go-ahead points coming on a 73-yard pass to Michael Irvin.

The Seminoles, whose second-half mistakes let the Hurricanes back into the contest, scored on Danny McManus's 18-yard pass to Ronald Lewis with 42 seconds left, but McManus's pass on the conversion try was knocked down by cornerback Bubba McDowell.

Florida State coach Bobby Bowden, intended to go for a tie but changed his mind because Derek Schmidt had missed on the extra point kick and field goal tries of 31 and 29 yards.

The Seminoles had botched another field goal try in the first quarter that led to a 51-yard loss. "I thought we had the game won, and we lost it," Bowden said. "And I don't know how."

Oklahoma 56, Iowa State 3: In Ames, Iowa, Anthony Stafford scored two touchdowns, one on a 42-yard touchdown pass from Jamele Howerly, to help Oklahoma extend the NCAA's longest current winning streak to 13 games.

replacing the injured Lars Tate, the nation's second-leading rusher.

Oregon 29, Washington 22: In Eugene, Oregon, redshirt freshman Bill Musgrave passed for 282 yards and two touchdowns and Kirk Doyne kicked three field goals for an upset that was the Ducks' first victory over the Huskies since 1980.

Texas Tech 27, Texas A&M 21: In Lubbock, Texas, Tyrone Thurman returned a punt 74 yards for a touchdown to help upset A&M.

Louisiana State 13, Florida 10: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Harvey Williams ran two yards for the tying touchdown, David Brownfield kicked field goals of 31 and 24 yards and Florida's Robert McGinty missed on a 37-yard field goal try with 15 seconds left.

Penn 23, Columbia 6: In New York, the Lions had the ball inside the Penn 20 three times in the first half but lost their 34th straight, tying the longest losing streak in major college history, set by Northwestern from 1970 to 1982. (UPI, AP)

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BRAD	DAVIS	ASSIST
LUXE	ALONE	MITE
EMIL	BORER	BLUE
ABOVE	SUSPICION	
JAMES	STAFF	
CLASH	ROOM	STONE
LOG	SLAIN	DNA
EGRET	ORSON	SEAN
WEAVER	TRIO	
LOST	TROIKA	
KID	TRIVIA	LEGS
STON	ORDER	EGIS
YEST	WEARS	TENT

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



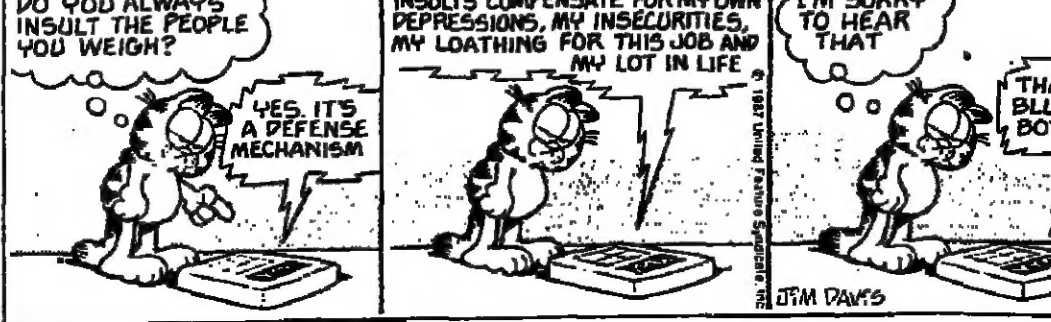
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Stocks on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange recouped some losses last week, helped by the firmer dollar and stable bond prices.

The ANP/CBS stock index rose to 313.3 on Friday from 308.3 the previous week. Volume eased slightly to 4,801 billion guilders from 4,809 billion.

On Monday, the market opened with substantially higher prices as the rising dollar improved the export and earnings prospects of several international companies. Royal Dutch gave the best performance.

Prices dipped Tuesday when stocks in New York faltered, and Dutch shares fell further on Wednesday due to a weaker Wall Street. Royal Dutch, KLM and Akzo suffered slight losses, but Unilever was unchanged and Philips closed higher.

The market was stable the next two days, despite a firmer Wall Street.

Frankfurt

West German stock prices staged a recovery, thanks particularly to strong performances on Wall Street and in Tokyo.

In addition, the dollar's firmness led foreign investors into the West German market on expectations of better export earnings, and prices rose by an average of 1.5 percent for the week. The Commerzbank index finished up 51.2 points for the week at 2,010.4.

Volume on the eight West German stock markets rose to 17.18 billion Deutsche marks from 11.98 billion the previous week.

In the capital goods sector, Linde jumped 31 DM to 770. Chemicals were firm, as Bayer gained 20.80 to finish at 377.30, and Schering 21.50 to 626. Siemens closed at 678 DM, up 24 on the week. In autos, BMW rose by 13 DM, Daimler 17, and VW just 1.

Banks were firm, with Commerzbank gaining 11 DM, Dresdner, 11.50 and Deutsche Bank 16.50.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index crept closer to the 4,000-point barrier last week in a healthy market.

The key local index surged during the week before dipping Friday to close at 3,932.04, a hefty climb of 91.93 points for the week.

After a strong start on Monday, the market yielded to profit-taking on Tuesday before roaring back on Wednesday with an 84.16-point rise, the biggest one-day gain since March 18.

Heavy trading Thursday pushed the index higher before Friday's late session profit-taking.

Some dealers said the market will fall further before attacking the Hang Seng's 4,000 barrier. Cheung Kong gained 60 cents to 13.60; Hong Kong Electric advanced one dollar to 11.40, while Hutchison was up 50 cents to 15.30.

London

Equities and government bonds were bolstered over the week by renewed official pledges for currency stability and by comments from Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, on British inflation and economic growth prospects.

Their advance faltered at mid-week on renewed uncertainties over the level of interest rates around the world. But further impetus came from takeover speculation and the announcement of a stronger-than-expected rise in British official reserves for September.

The Financial Times industrial share index ended 40.7 points up on the week, at 1,872.3.

Consumer stocks benefited from takeover bids. Benlox Holdings, the engineering and investment company, bid for Storehouse. Associated British Foods for S.W. Berisford and Scottish & Newcastle for Matthew Brown. All were quickly rejected.

Milan

Milan stock prices were flat last week, despite good news from Fiat and Olivetti. The Comit index closed fractionally lower at 634.20 after the previous week's finish of 635.71.

Trading volume slipped to 172 million shares from 177 million.

Fiat's announcement of strong half-year results failed to stimulate demand. The parent firm's stock rose 0.5 percent, while some issues in the Fiat group lost ground.

Olivetti, too, was down, losing 4.5 percent in spite of strong quarterly results.

Paris

French stock prices dropped again last week, particularly because of the decline of the financial futures market MATIF in connection with rising interest rates.

The CAC index of stock prices dropped to 410 at the Friday close from 419 the previous Friday.

The market was depressed by forecasts from the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that France will have the lowest growth rate next year among the seven leading industrial democracies.

Singapore

Singapore share prices ended the week mixed but with major issues generally firmer after several days of listless trading on low volume.

Buying interest from foreign investors, especially from Britain and Hong Kong, pushed prices up briefly but the move was not sustained. Market sentiment was dampened by a glut of new issues and a stronger U.S. dollar.

The Straits Times industrial index rose, after the previous week's decline, to close up 38 points at 1,419.67. Volume for the week was down 12.1 percent to 96.1 million shares.

Leading the active stocks was City Development Warrants, improving by 28 cents to 5 Singapore dollars. Sime Darby was next, gaining 8 cents to 3.60 dollars and Jurong Shipyard gained 17 cents to 3.02 dollars.

Consolidated Plantation chalked up 10 cents to 3.28 dollars while Harisons Plantations surged 36 cents to 5.30.

Among Malaysian stocks, Amalgamated Steel Mills added 17 cents to 2.82 and General Lumber 15 cents to 1.59.

Tokyo

Tokyo shares rose steadily throughout the week to breach the Nikkei average's 26,000 level, as export-led issues rose on the renewed commitment for currency stability from officials of the leading Western industrial nations.

The Nikkei barometer of 225 selected issues, a 221.02 point gainer the week before, posted a huge 910.73 point advance to finish Saturday at 26,006.59.

Domestic issues also did well. In consumer electronics, Sony rose to 5,540 yen from 4,930 a week before and TDK to 5,500 yen from 5,130. Financial issues were generally lower.

Zurich

The Zurich stock market hit record highs last week, with the Swiss Bank Corp. general index closing Friday at 728, against 707.3 the previous Friday. The Credit Suisse index finished at a record 639.1 compared with 613.7.

Analysts cited the traditional buying at the start of the fourth quarter, especially for bank and insurance stocks, and the dollar's rise.

Zurich analysts are optimistic for the new week, predicting price rises of 5 to 10 percent.

Credit Suisse rose 90 francs to 3,500. Financial companies rose slightly, with Motor Columbus adding 20 to 1,960. Insurance stocks, foods and chemicals all made progress, as did industrials, particularly Alusuisse, which added 51 to finish at 940.

COMBINED CURRENCY STOCK INDEX GRAPH

Tigers Win AL East With a 3d Straight 1-Run Defeat of Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT—The Detroit Tigers won the American League East title Sunday by beating the Toronto Blue Jays, 1-0, behind the six-hit pitching of Frank Tanana and Larry Herndon's home run.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

Lead over the Tigers that was 3 1/2 games on Sept. 26.
The Tigers finished the season two games ahead of the Blue Jays and avoided a one-game playoff that would have been held Monday in Detroit had the Blue Jays won.

Tanana pitched his third shutout this year, walking three and striking out nine. Herndon put the Tigers ahead once and for all in this season of struggle with a one-out home run in the second inning off Toronto's ace, Jimmy Key, who allowed only three hits, struck out eight and finished with the AL earned-run title at 2.76.

All seven of the games the Blue Jays and Tigers played in the final two weeks of the season were decided by one run, and two went extra innings, including Saturday's 3-2, 12-inning victory that put the Tigers a game ahead.

In that game, Alan Trammell drove a single through the legs of down-in-shortstop Manny Lee with the bases loaded and one out in the bottom of the 12th.

Toronto left-hander Mike Flanagan first dueling Jack Morris, then Mike Hemmings, through 11 innings, striking out nine while giving up eight hits. Morris, in his nine innings, also allowed eight hits while striking out six, then Hemmings pitched three innings of hitless relief.

And when Flanagan was relieved at the start of the 12th, the Tigers quickly took advantage.

Jeff Musselman started the inning and got one out before yielding control to single to Lou Whitaker and Bill MacLeod. Then he walked Kirk Gibson to load the bases. That brought on Mark Eichhorn.

On his first pitch, Trammell hit a ground ball that appeared to take a short hop under the glove of Lee, who was playing in for a possible play at the plate. Lee was filling in for all-star Tony Fernandez, who broke his elbow in a game against the Tigers on Sept. 24.

The Tigers moved into a first-place tie with the Blue Jays on Friday night, taking a 4-3 victory behind home runs by Trammell and Alan Trammell. Lee, who was playing in for all-star Tony Fernandez, who broke his elbow in a game against the Tigers on Sept. 24.

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White Sox 5, Athletics 2: In Chicago, Reggie Jackson got two hits for Oakland in the final game of his 21-year career, but Ron Hasey hit a two-run homer for the White Sox.

Pirates 4, Phillies 2: In the National League, Pittsburgh's Jose Lind hit an RBI single in the bottom of the eighth behind right fielder Keith Hughes' throwing error.

The Pirates tied Philadelphia for fourth place in the East. It is the Pirates' first year out of last place since 1983.

Mets 11, Cardinals 6: In St. Louis, pinch-hitter Lee Mazzilli's two-run double, both during a five-run ninth, gave New York its victory.

Reds 2, Astros 1: In Houston, Tom Browning pitched an eight-inning shutout for eight innings to beat Nolan Ryan and Cincinnati won on Terry Francona's RBI single and Terry Griffith's RBI double in the fifth.

Cubs 7, Expos 5: In Montreal, Dave Martinez hit a two-run triple and Rafael Palmeiro and Keith Hernandez pitched for Chicago, but Andre Dawson managed only a single in four at-bats as he fell one short of 50 homers.

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England Wins U.K. Golf; Strange Cards Record 62

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Gordon J. Brand and Nick Faldo, on respective rounds of 64 and 66, led England to a 2-1 victory over Scotland in the final of the Dunhill Nations Cup golf tournament over the 6,933-yard (6,240-meter) Old Course here Sunday.

But both were eclipsed by U.S. Captain Curtis Strange, who clipped a shot off the 48-hour old course record with a 62 to lead the Americans to third place with a 2-1 decision over top-seeded Australia.

Opening up a 3-shot lead at the eighth hole, Faldo took command against Sandy Lyle with his fourth birdie of the day. Lyle wound up with a 69 — and down by three strokes.

Brand, the only player in the six-man final not to have shared in Europe's Ryder Cup triumph a week earlier, wrapped up England's victory by beating Sam Torrance, whose 10-under-par round beat Greg Norman by eight strokes and lowered by a shot the record 63 registered Friday by Australian David Davis.

"There's no greater place in the world to have a course record than St. Andrews. It's more than the low score. It's walking up the last hole toward the clubhouse with all its tradition, making birdies over the course where all the great players have played...."

United Press International

SYDNEY — India engineered a major upset when it defeated defending champion Australia, 3-2, in a Davis Cup semifinal here Sunday.

Ramesh Krishnan, once coached by Harry Hopman, the late Australian Davis Cup captain, ended Australia's bid to keep the silver trophy when he downed Wally Masur 6-6, 6-4, 6-4, in an engrossing match lasting just over two hours.

A capacity crowd of 6,500 at White City Stadium stood and applauded Krishnan when Masur netted a forehand, giving India the right to challenge either Sweden or Spain in this year's final (on Sunday, with Sweden leading by 2-1, that semifinal encounter was postponed by rain until Monday).

It is only the third time in Davis Cup history that India has made the finals. It lost, 4-1, to Australia in Melbourne in 1966 and withdrew from the final against South Africa in 1974 for political reasons.

And it was only the ninth time in 79 years that Australia had been beaten at home in a cup series; Britain won here in 1912, and the United States has triumphed seven times in Australian soil.

Krishnan's match became vital when Vijay Amritraj, the Indian captain, slumped badly in the first of Sunday's two singles matches. John Fitzgerald beat him, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3, in two hours minutes to square the series at 2-2.

But Amritraj was in an understandably effervescent mood at day's end. "There is no doubt Krishnan was the best of all the players in this cup, he said. "The only player that could have given him any trouble is Pat Cash, and he'd have to be playing his best tennis."

"I am so proud of the Indian team.... You don't know how much this helps to bring Indians together all round the world, the fact that we beat Australia in a Davis Cup."

"We have the world cricket cup starting in India this week, and this will be a wonderful tonic for the Indian team, I can assure you."

"It was a great team effort, believe me. I don't think in Davis Cup history such a lowly rated player such as India has beaten Australia and made the final of the Davis Cup — it's wonderful. I wouldn't trade today's win for anything I have ever done in tennis."

Amritraj said it was an apt coincidence that Krishnan's father, the legendary Ramanathan, had vaulted India into its first cup final, in December 1966, when he came from a break down to five sets in Calcutta. "No father and son have done that," said Amritraj.

Fitzgerald's defeat of Amritraj was a second straight success for the home team after its doubles pairing of Peter Doolan and Cash, the Wimbledon champion, brushed aside Vasudevan Srinivasan and Anand Amritraj, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, on Saturday. Cash, nursing a torn knee muscle, played only that match; he was sorely missed in the singles.

The Indians made a stunning start Friday, racing to a 2-0 lead when Krishnan outplayed Fitzgerald in the opening singles and Amritraj made beat Masur with a magnificently controlled all-court game. Amritraj's triumph stunned the Australian camp. Captain Neale Fraser prevailed upon Cash to play in the doubles.

If Amritraj paired Srinivasan, ranked No. 214 in world doubles, and his brother Anand Amritraj (ranked 50 places lower) to give both India's singles players a rest before Sunday, the gamble almost failed.

After the captain's own defeat, Krishnan, ranked No. 28 worldwide, struggled to overcome a bout of early nervousness Sunday. But by playing his customary deceptive game, he took the first two sets after being down 1-4 in each.

Krishnan showed a deft touch in lobbing, cutting sharply-angled volleys and playing a string of magnificent service returns that put Masur on the defensive.

Fraser was clearly disappointed. "You've got to live with the players you've got," he said. "Certainly Cash would have made a big difference to our chances, but he just might have injured that knee in the opening singles and that would have been tragic."

"The Indians played extremely well, and on the series they were the better players."

The defeat was only Fraser's 14th in 46 cup matches since he took over from Hopman in 1970. He has led Australia into at least the semifinals 12 straight years and 14 out of the last 15.



Ramesh Krishnan, an 8-6, 6-4, 6-4 winner over Wally Masur in Sunday's deciding match.

India Upsets Australia by 3-2, Advances to Final of Davis Cup

United Press International

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And it was only the ninth time in 79 years that Australia had been beaten at home in a cup series; Britain won here in 1912, and the United States has triumphed seven times in Australian soil.

Krishnan's match became vital when Vijay Amritraj, the Indian captain, slumped badly in the first of Sunday's two singles matches. John Fitzgerald beat him, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3, in two hours minutes to square the series at 2-2.

But Amritraj was in an understandably effervescent mood at day's end. "There is no doubt Krishnan was the best of all the players in this cup, he said. "The only player that could have given him any trouble is Pat Cash, and he'd have to be playing his best tennis."

"I am so proud of the Indian team.... You don't know how much this helps to bring Indians together all round the world, the fact that we beat Australia in a Davis Cup."

"We have the world cricket cup starting in India this week, and this will be a wonderful tonic for the Indian team, I can assure you."

"It was a great team effort, believe me. I don't think in Davis Cup history such a lowly rated player such as India has beaten Australia and made the final of the Davis Cup — it's wonderful. I wouldn't trade today's win for anything I have ever done in tennis."

Amritraj said it was an apt coincidence that Krishnan's father, the legendary Ramanathan, had vaulted India into its first cup final, in December 1966, when he came from a break down to five sets in Calcutta. "No father and son have done that," said Amritraj.

Fitzgerald's defeat of Amritraj was a second straight success for the home team after its doubles pairing of Peter Doolan and Cash, the Wimbledon champion, brushed aside Vasudevan Srinivasan and Anand Amritraj, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, on Saturday. Cash, nursing a torn knee muscle, played only that match; he was sorely missed in the singles.

The Indians made a stunning start Friday, racing to a 2-0 lead when Krishnan outplayed Fitzgerald in the opening singles and Amritraj made beat Masur with a magnificently controlled all-court game. Amritraj's triumph stunned the Australian camp. Captain Neale Fraser prevailed upon Cash to play in the doubles.

If Amritraj paired Srinivasan, ranked No. 214 in world doubles, and his brother Anand Amritraj (ranked 50 places lower) to give both India's singles players a rest before Sunday, the gamble almost failed.

After the captain's own defeat, Krishnan, ranked No. 28 worldwide, struggled to overcome a bout of early nervousness Sunday. But by playing his customary deceptive game, he took the first two sets after being down 1-4 in each.

Krishnan showed a deft touch in lobbing, cutting sharply-angled volleys and playing a string of magnificent service returns that put Masur on the defensive.

Fraser was clearly disappointed. "You've got to live with the players you've got," he said. "Certainly Cash would have made a big difference to our chances, but he just might have injured that knee in the opening singles and that would have been tragic."

"The Indians played extremely well, and on the series they were the better players."

The defeat was only Fraser's 14th in 46 cup matches since he took over from Hopman in 1970. He has led Australia into at least the semifinals 12 straight years and 14 out of the last 15.

Trempolino Wins Arc de Triomphe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Trempolino came from off the pace Sunday to overtake favored Reference Point and win the \$1.1 million Arc de Triomphe, giving jockey Pat Eddery of Ireland an unprecedented third straight victory in Europe's richest horse race.

The American-bred Trempolino, owned by Paul de Moussac of France, caught the fading Reference Point down the stretch, then held off the Italian colt Tony Bin to win by two lengths. His time, 2 minutes, 26.30 seconds, broke the record for the 2.4-kilometer (1 1/2-mile) race by 1.4 seconds.

Reference Point, who had won seven of his nine races and was ridden by Steve Cauthen of the United States, lost for most of the race. But he fell back after being passed by Trempolino and finished eighth. Triptych, an American-bred horse trained in France, was third, by three lengths, for the second straight year, barely edging the British entry Mito.

Mito had been the only horse to beat Reference Point this year. Cauthen quickly took Reference Point to the lead and had as much as a length advantage over the rest of the 11-horse field. But the favorite began to fade when Eddery and Trempolino mounted their challenge down the stretch. Reference Point had been attempting to become the first winner of the St. Leger to

win the Arc, and do so the third Derby winner to do so. "As soon as Eddery challenged, that was it," Cauthen said. "My horse was over the top. After they went by me, Reference Point pulled up to nearly a trot in three strides. He was gone."

Eddery said he was unconcerned by Reference Point's lead because "I could see he was gone." Trempolino, a chestnut offspring of the British horse Sharpener Up and the French horse Trephien, broke the Arc record of 2:27 set last year by Dancing Brave, also ridden by Eddery.

Eddery also won the race for 3-year-olds and up in 1985 aboard Rainbow Quest and in 1980 on Doreau.

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